

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

RAIN

Barometer 29.85

May 12, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 74, 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 93

May 12, 1913, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 81
Humidity 94

2794 晚八拾月四年寅甲

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

二拜禮 號式十月伍英華曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

REBUFF TO AMERICA.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 11.
President Huerta's mediators have arrived in Vera Cruz and proceeded straightway to New York aboard a German liner, refusing all American proffers of courtesy.

A Terrible Battle.

Reuter's correspondent at Jaurez says the most desperate battle of the whole of the revolution is proceeding at Tampico. Some of the oil wells are aflame and the town is on fire. H.M.S. Essex is hurrying towards Tampico.

Reserves Warned.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the War Office has requested all retired soldiers to report as to their availability for service in the event of emergency.

Tribute to the Dead.

London, Received May 12.
A New York message states that the bodies of seventeen American bluejackets who were killed at Vera Cruz were landed from the battleship Montana and conveyed in procession on gun-carriages to the City Hall, where the Mayor laid wreathes on the coffins.

President Wilson received the procession at the Navy Yard and expressed his mixed feelings and his grief that these lads had been done to their deaths. It was, he said, a matter for pride and envy that they were permitted to do their duty so nobly. He emphasised that the Americans had gone to Mexico, not for aggression, but to serve mankind, including the Mexicans.

CHINA'S PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

The First Draft as Submitted at the First Reading.

Yesterday we published the full text of the revised Provisional Constitution of China as it was presented for third reading. The following shows the first draft as submitted to the Provisional Constitutional Conference, and by comparing it with the revised draft our readers will be able to note the changes made during its passage through the Conference.

Chapter 1. General Principles.

Art. 1. The Chung Hua Min Kuo is composed of the people of Five Races.
Art. 2. The sovereignty of Chung Hua Min Kuo originates from the whole body of the people.
Art. 3. The territory of the Chung Hua Min Kuo consists of the 22 provinces, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Chinghai.

Chapter 2. Citizens.

Art. 4. Citizens of the Chung Hua Min Kuo are all equal and there shall be no distinction of race, caste, or religion.
Art. 5. Citizens are entitled to the following rights of liberty:—
(1) No citizen's person shall be arrested, imprisoned, tried or punished except in accordance with law.
(2) The habitation of any citizen shall not be entered or searched except in accordance with law.
(3) Citizens have the right of possession and protection of their property and the freedom of trade, and no restrictions shall be placed except in accordance with law.
(4) Citizens have the freedom of speech, of publication, of association, and no restrictions shall be placed upon them except in accordance with law.

TELEGRAMS.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR.

UNGRACIOUS COMMENTS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 11.
The appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck to succeed H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as Governor General of Canada has evoked ungracious comments in some quarters in Canada. While the undoubted success of the Duke of Connaught's administration is acknowledged it is argued that anything like a perpetuation of Royal rulers and Court etiquette is unsuitable in a democratic country like Canada.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received May 12.
Kent beat the M.C.C. at Lord's by an innings and 19 runs.
Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and 156 runs.

FOUNDER OF SINGAPORE.

A MEMORIAL SUGGESTED.

London, Received May 12.
Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a communication from the Vicar of Hoxton, intimates that he contemplates suggesting that the Government of the Straits Settlements should provide in Hoxton Church a suitable memorial to Sir Stamford Raffles, whose remains were recently discovered in a vault.

(5) Citizens have the right of the secrecy of correspondence.
(6) Citizens have the liberty of residence and removal, and no restrictions shall be placed except in accordance with law.
(7) Citizens have the freedom of religious belief, and no restrictions shall be placed except in accordance with law.

Art. 6. Citizens have the right to memorialize the Li Fa Yuan according to law.

Art. 7. Citizens have the right of addressing their petition to the office of the executive officials according to law.

Art. 8. Citizens have the right to institute proceedings before the judiciary, and to receive trial and judgment according to law.

Art. 9. Citizens have the right of suing officials in the Administrative Court for violation of the law or of their right, according to law.

Art. 10. Citizens have the right to be appointed civil or military officials, or of participating in examinations for official posts, according to law.

Art. 11. Citizens have the right to vote and to be voted for, according to law.

Art. 12. Citizens have the obligation to pay taxes according to law.

Art. 13. Citizens have the duty of serving as soldiers, according to law.

Chapter 3. The President.
Art. 14. The election of the President and the Vice-President shall be fixed by law.

Art. 15. The President is the Head of the nation, and has the power of controlling administration and promulgating laws.

Art. 16. For the execution of laws, or in virtue of the powers delegated to him by the law, the President may issue or cause to be issued orders.

Art. 17. The president shall control and organize the army and navy, if the whole country.

TELEGRAMS.

PRIMA DONNA'S DEATH.

MADAME NORDICA SUCCEUMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Batavia reports that the death has occurred there of Madame Nordica, America's great vocalist, of pneumonia.

[Madame Lillian Nordica was born at Farmington, U.S.A. in 1859, and was educated at the Boston Conservatoire of Music, and in Italy. She made her operatic debut at Brescia in "Il Traviata," appeared in London in 1887, and in Paris, St. Petersburg and other European capitals. Her repertoire embraced 40 operas and all the standard oratorios; she was best known in Wagnerian parts. Madame Nordica was aboard the s.s. Taiman in December last when the vessel went ashore in Patna Gulf. The boat was refloated and arrived at Thursday Island on January 1, when Madame Nordica was reported to be suffering from nervous prostration. She was shortly due in Hongkong on a Far Eastern tour.]

Art. 18. The President shall fix the official systems and official regulations.

Art. 19. The President shall appoint or dismiss all civil and military officials.

Art. 20. The president has the authority to declare war, conclude peace, and make treaties. But the approval of the Li Fa Yuan must be secured, if the agreement should affect the burdens of the citizens.

Art. 21. The President may, according to law, declare Martial Law in the whole or a portion of the country.

Art. 22. The President shall represent the whole country and receive Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign countries.

Art. 23. The President may submit bills of law to the Li Fa Yuan.

Art. 24. The President may confer decorations, orders of merit, and other insignia of honour.

Art. 25. The President may declare general amnesty, special pardon, commutation of punishment, or restoration of rights.

Art. 26. In time of emergency the President may promulgate special orders, which shall have force equal to law.

Art. 27. When exercising the administrative authority during the period of his office, the President shall not receive punishment in connection with criminal or civil cases.

Art. 28. An impeachment against the President shall be conducted by the Administrative Court, and the trial shall be carried out by a special Court organized by 9 persons elected out of the judges of the Administrative Court and the highest judicial court.

Art. 29. If the President vacates his office for any cause, or is unable to discharge his duties, the Vice-President shall attend to his duties.

Chapter 4. The Legislature.

Art. 30. Before the establishment of the Formal National Assembly the power of legislation shall be held by the Li Fa Yuan.

Art. 31. The duties and authorities of the Li Fa Yuan shall be as follows:

(1) To pass all law bills.
(2) To pass the Budget and the closed accounts.

(3) To pass national tax systems and the standard of weights and measures.

(4) To pass bills raising public loans, and agreements which will involve the responsibility of the Government Treasury.

(5) To reply to inquiries addressed to it by the Government.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

ROYALTY AT THE OPERA.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 12.
The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by King George and Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family, attended a gala opera performance at Covent Garden Opera House, which was converted into a floral bower. The scene was a blaze of colour and jewels.

KING OF SWEDEN.

HIS MAJESTY BETTER.

London, Received May 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the King has sufficiently recovered to resume government, and at an early date he will open Parliament, after which he proceeds to Karlsbad for the "cure."

(6) To receive and attend to the petitions of the citizens.

(7) To bring up suggestions to the Government regarding law and other affairs.

(8) To request the Government to investigate and punish officials who are guilty of bribery and other lawlessness.

Art. 32. The Li Fa Yuan shall be called by the Writ of the President.

Art. 33. The decisions made by the Li Fa Yuan shall be forwarded to the President to be promulgated.

Art. 34. Should the President refuse to approve the decisions made by the Li Fa Yuan, he may within ten days after receipt of the same, state plainly the cause and return it to the House for reconsideration.

If two thirds or more of the members of the Li Fa Yuan present should hold to their former decision, they may forward the same again to the President for promulgation. If the President should still refuse to approve it he may reject the same by the sanction of the Tsan Cheng Yuan.

Art. 35. The members of the Li Fa Yuan shall not be held responsible outside for their speeches, arguments and voting in the House.

Art. 36. Except when caught breaking the law or for crimes of internal rebellion or external treason, the members of the Li Fa Yuan shall not be arrested during the session period without the permission of the House.

Art. 37. The House Law of the Li Fa Yuan shall be made by the House itself.

Art. 38. The President may dissolve the Li Fa Yuan provided the approval of the Tsan Cheng Yuan has been secured.

Chapter 5. The Government.

Art. 39. The administrative power of Chung Hua Min Kuo shall be administered by the Government, and the Head of the Government shall be the President.

Art. 40. The Secretary of State and the (Cabinet) Ministers shall assist the President and be responsible to him.

Art. 41. The Secretary of State or the Ministers shall countersign the Bills on Law, the promulgation of Law and Orders issued by the President.

Art. 42. The Secretary of State, the Ministers or their deputies may take seats in the Li Fa Yuan and express their views.

Art. 43. The Tsan Cheng Yuan (Administrative Court) may impeach the Secretary of the State or any Minister when he is

TELEGRAMS.

ULSTER GUN-RUNNING.

NO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 12.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had decided 'not to take criminal proceedings regarding the recent gun-running in Ulster. Other proceedings were being taken, but it was undesirable that any statement should be made on the matter at present.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SOCIALIST SUCCESSES.

London, Received May 11.
The features of the French second ballots yesterday were the success of the Socialists and the groups on the Right. The supporters of three years' military service secured an incontestable majority.

considered to have broken the law or failed in his duties.

Chapter 6. The Judiciary.
Art. 44. The judicial power of Chung Hua Min Kuo shall be administered by the Judiciary.

Art. 45. The judicial officials of the Judiciary shall be appointed and dismissed by the President. The organization of the Judiciary and the qualifications of the judicial officials shall be fixed by law.

Art. 46. The Judiciary shall try and decide civil and criminal law suits according to law.

Art. 47. With regard to administrative law suits the Administrative Court should try and decide same according to law.

Art. 48. With regard to law suits relating to military law, the Military Court shall try and decide same.

Art. 49. The method of the organization of the Tsan Cheng Yuan is as follows:

Chapter 7. The Tsan Cheng Yuan.
(1) It shall be the High Advisory Organ for the President.

(2) It shall have the duty, and exercise the authority, of the Li Fa Yuan before the latter is established.

Chapter 8. Finances.
Art. 50. Levying of new taxes and dues and change of tariff shall be decided by law.

Art. 51. The taxes and dues which have hitherto been in existence shall continue to be collected as of old except when changed by law.

Art. 52. With regard to the annual receipts and expenditures of the nation, the Government shall prepare a Budget every year and submit it to the Li Fa Yuan within one month after the opening of the session of the House.

Art. 53. The payment of national expenditure each year shall be under the supervision of the House of Audit.

Art. 54. The closed accounts of the annual receipts and expenditures of the nation shall be first audited by the House of Audit and then reported to the Li Fa Yuan.

Art. 55. Regarding the Budget the Li Fa Yuan shall not increase the annual expenditure.

Art. 56. The Li Fa Yuan shall not cancel or alter any of the following items of expenditure except with the approval of the President:

(1) Any obligation belonging to the nation according to law.
(2) Items necessary for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of the treaties.

(3) Necessities stipulated by law.
(4) Expenses for the Army and Navy.

(5) Continuous Expenses.
Art. 57. Under the unusual circumstances when time will not

TELEGRAMS.

TRAMCARS COLLIDE.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received May 11.
Two tramcars collided at Blackfriars Bridge and were smashed. Fourteen persons have been sent to hospital and others are injured.

THE BUDGET.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONCESSION.

London, Received May 12.
During the debate on the Budget, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the proposed increase in the Income Tax on unearned incomes would involve a hardship on small incomes, and he therefore proposed that the rate up to £300 should be one shilling and between £300 and £500 fourteen pence. This concession would cost £370,000 per annum.

permitted the convocation of the Li Fa Yuan, the President may make emergency disposals of national finance, but in that case he shall ask the Li Fa Yuan for indemnification at its next session.

Art. 58. When the new Budget cannot be passed for any reason, the Government may pay the expenses according to the Budget of the previous year.

Chapter 9. Making of the Constitution.

Art. 59. The Constitution of Chung Hua Ming Kuo shall be drafted by ten members elected by vote among the members of the Tsan Cheng Yuan after the said Tsan Cheng Yuan has been established.

Art. 60. When the draft of the Constitution is completed, the Tsan Cheng Yuan shall hold meetings to discuss and give its decision upon it.

Art. 61. When the draft Constitution has passed the Tsan Cheng Yuan, it shall be forwarded to the Government which in turn will submit it to the Citizens' Conference for final passage.

Art. 62. The Citizens' Conference shall be convoked by the President.

Art. 63. The President shall promulgate and enforce the Constitution after it has been finally passed.

Chapter 10. Appendix.

Art. 64. Agreement made between the Chung Hua Ming Kuo and the Fa Ching Imperial House containing eight articles on the favourable treatment of the Emperor, four articles on the special treatment of the Manchurians, Mongolians, Mohammedans and Tibetans, shall be perpetually valid. They shall not be changed by the amendment of this Provisional Constitution or the formal Constitution.

Art. 65. Before the Constitution comes into force the force of this Provisional Constitution shall be equal to the Constitution.

Art. 66. This Provisional Constitution may be amended when it is proposed by the President or a majority of more than one half of the members of the Li Fa Yuan and passed by a two third majority vote of an attendance of three fourths or more of the total membership of the Li Fa Yuan.

Art. 67. With regard to the organization of the Li Fa Yuan, Tsan Cheng Yuan and Citizens' Conference and the selection and appointment of their members, they shall be decided by law. Such law shall be fixed by the Provisional Constitutional Conference.

Art. 68. This Provisional Constitution shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Kent beat M.C.C. by an innings and 19 runs.

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 156 runs.

British and Danish Royalty attended a gala performance at the Covent Garden Opera House.

The King of Sweden is sufficiently recovered to resume government.

Madame Nordica, the American prima donna, has succumbed to pneumonia at Batavia.

The most desperate battle of the whole Mexican Revolution is proceeding at Tampico.

As a result of two tramcars colliding on Blackfriars Bridge 14 people were taken to hospital.

The feature of the second ballots in the French elections is the success of Socialists and Right groups.

President Huerta's mediators have left Vera Cruz for New York on a German steamer, refusing all American proffers of courtesy.

All retired U.S. soldiers have been requested to report as to their availability for service in the event of emergency.

Mr. Lloyd George has made a concession on his Income Tax proposals which will cost £370,000 per annum.

The bodies of seventeen American bluejackets killed at Vera Cruz have been landed in New York.

The Government has decided not to take criminal proceedings regarding the gun-running in Ulster; other proceedings are being taken.

The appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck as Governor General has evoked ungracious comment in some quarters in Canada.

NEWS.

The hippodrome circus opened last night at Causeway Bay.

General news appears on page 3 and logbook on page 6.

Our contemporaries appears on page 2 and commercial news on pages 8 and 9.

The final of the Soldiers Club billiards tournament, between the Volunteers, and the Police and Wardens, commenced last night.

An American woman has been arrested for returning to the Colony after having been banished.

Some suggestions by Captain Weatherell regarding the prevention of piracy appear in an article on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY MAY 14.

H.K. Electric Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders 11.30 a.m.
Friday May 15.

Sale of Ostrich feathers—G. P. Lummett's Sales Room.
Saturday May 16.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

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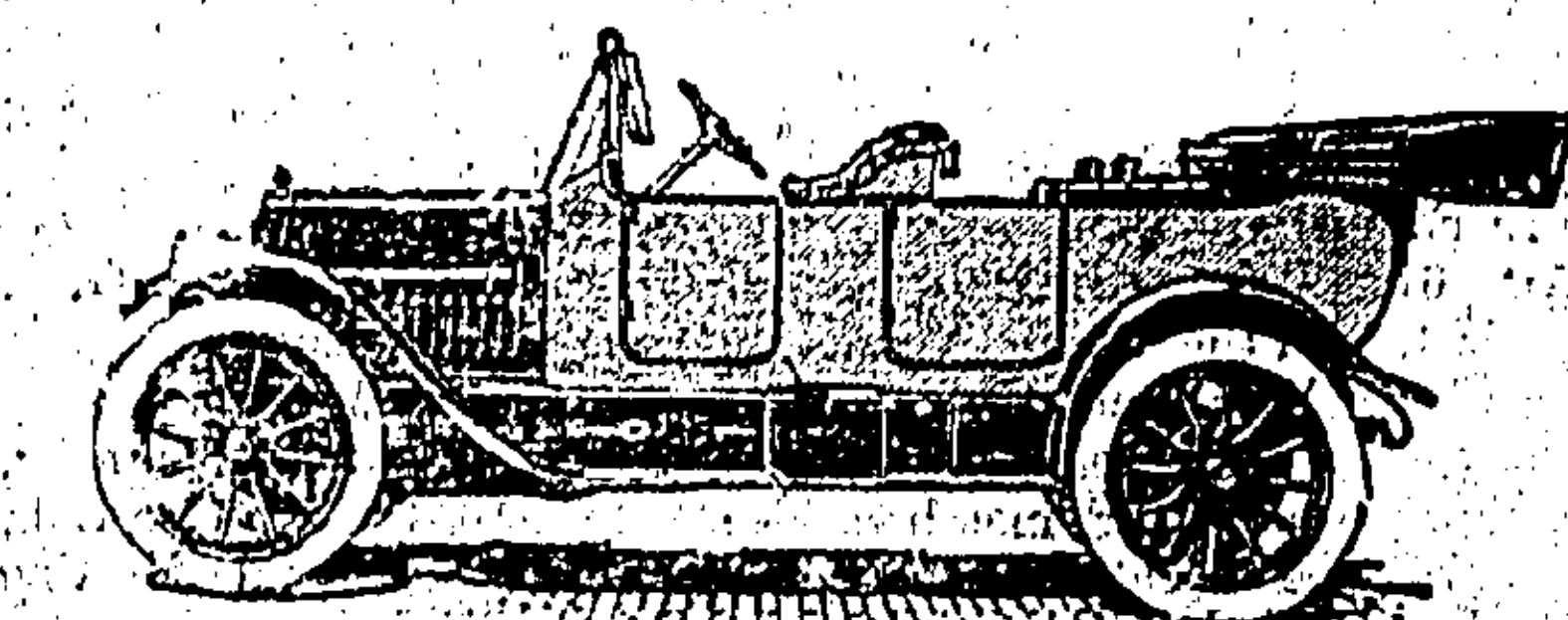
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 19th July, 1913.

Notices

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

The Republican Constitution.

He (the President) has authority to make treaties, with the limitation that if territorial changes or increased burdens on the people are involved the approval of the Li Fa Yuan must be first obtained; he is given practically full control over the Budget, that is to say, the main items of expenditure cannot be cancelled or altered except with the approval of the President. It will thus be seen that the powers vested in the President are about as wide and full as any Autocrat could desire. A Peking telegram appearing in our issue to-day expresses the fear that the enormous responsibilities of his office will cripple his efficiency, for it is humanly impossible for any single individual to exercise effective supervision in so many different directions. In the Revised Constitution President Yuan Shih-kai has been given all the powers he has desired, and while most men will doubt the wisdom of concentrating so much power and responsibility in a single individual, all can but hope that now that he has been given a free hand he will the more speedily restore peace and confidence in the country which he recognises to be essential to the prosperity of trade and the nation's progress and development.

China Mail.

Freedom of The Native Press.

We do not think that there is much in this, for somehow facts, and distorted facts, run swiftly in China, and in an almost incredibly short time percolate amongst all sections of society. When this is so, it seems to us much wiser to allow the papers to publish an accurate statement of what has transpired. We believe that the principle adopted by the officials in this instance is bad, for most things that transpire are the property of the public. The public have a right to know what is going on and the action of pushing the head of the ostrich in the sand is about the worst that can be followed, if the Government wishes to secure the sympathy of the people and also get their support for the carrying on of the work. The report is probably opposed to the orders of the President, and, therefore, those who were daring enough to stand up against these orders, even though they simply reported what had already been published, must stand the rub, and bear the penalty.

South China Morning Post.

The Farce of Futility.

Now that the farce of representative government has been abolished, it is devoutly to be hoped that the President will find himself equal to the colossal task he has undertaken and that he will decide to control the recalcitrant office holders in the provinces by fear rather than by attempts to conciliate or bribe them to support him by reason of favours to be gained. A policy of love and forbearance has ever been a mistaken one in China, and so far as material benefits are concerned, office holders have never been accused of neglecting their own interests under any circumstances. What China needs to-day is a personal force which is sufficient to overcome the free-and-easy methods which have grown out of the lax government of the past three years, and this force Yuan Shih-kai may be relied upon to use, always provided, however, that he be freed from the cross-counsel of a multitude of advisers, each with his personal axe to grind.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Example for Statue Square.
In Portland, Or., plans to make the city beautiful include planting 100,000 rose bushes alongside the sidewalks, says the San Francisco News Letter. The city will supply the rooted plants, and arrangements are making to plant 1,103 blocks.

Shechem Found.
Dr. Ernst Sellin, an Austrian theological professor engaged in excavation work in Palestine, reports that he has discovered in the hill at B. Kute, in Samaria, the foundations of the ancient Israelite capital, Shechem, says the Pull Mall's Vienna correspondent.

Although the professor was only able to work less than three weeks, he succeeded in uncovering some very interesting objects connected with the various periods of the city's history—Canaanite, late Israelite, and Hellenic. Amongst them are arrows, rings, pithoi, and jars, and other household utensils, chiefly made of silver or bronze.

Paris Correspondent of the "Times."

Mr. George Saunders, B.A. (Oxford), L.L.D. (Glasgow), is to resign his important post of Paris correspondent of the Times at the end of April, says the Pull Mall Gazette. This determination was reached some months ago, after twenty-seven years of journalism on the Continent for British newspapers. Mr. Saunders, a Scot, a native of the village of Rothay in Perthshire, was educated at Dundee High School, and at the Universities of Glasgow, Bonn, Göttingen, and Oxford. Since 1908 he has been the Times Paris correspondent, succeeding Dr. Lavino, who in turn had succeeded the great Blowitz. Before 1908 Mr. Saunders was in Berlin, where he represented first the Morning Post and later the Times.

No Nero Hater.

A worker in one of the mission settlements was speaking to some water-front boys with reference to Roman history. He touched upon the doings of Nero, giving a vivid picture of the cruelty of the Emperor. It seemed to the speaker that he had fixed the ideas of injustice and wickedness in the minds of his hearers. Then he began to ask a few questions. "Boys, what do you think of Nero?" Silence, broken only by an uneasy shifting of the lads in their seats. "Well, Clancy," said the lecturer, making an individual appeal, "what do you think of Nero? Would you say he was a good man? Would you like to know him?" Clancy hesitated. Finally, after again being urged to reply, he did so in these words: "Well, he never done nothin' to me."—Harper's Magazine.

Cruisers for Canal Route.

With a view to developing communication between the United States and South America, Senator Weeks (Rep., Mass.) has introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to prepare a plan for establishing a line of naval cruisers to carry passengers, freight, and mails between New York, New Orleans, and Valparaiso, Chile, and intermediate ports. The resolution designates as the ships to be utilized for such service the cruisers Columbia and Minnesota, and the scout cruisers Salem, Chester, and Birmingham.

"At present South American mails are sent at long and sometimes irregular intervals, and all American mails south of the equator are carried in vessels sailing under a foreign flag," said Senator Weeks, explaining his resolution. "The service is very slow, and this, it may be easily assumed, militates against the development of our trade with South America. If, later on, private capital undertakes a line over this route, I should be inclined to withdraw the Government line. We are in the position of having spent \$400,000,000 in the building of a canal, one of the reasons for doing so being that it would aid in the extension of our foreign trade, but as far as I know, there are no American steamers prepared to undertake this service."

Senator Weeks's proposal interested many Southern and Pacific Coast Senators, and there was an animated discussion, in which no opposition appeared.

RAMIE IN THE FAR EAST.

Interesting Report by U.S. Consul in Hongkong.

The U. S. Consul-General Mr. George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, has sent home an interesting report on ramie fibre and its manufacture in China, from which we extract the following:—

There has been a revival of interest in the cultivation, manufacture, and export of ramie fibre in the Far East which is likely to have some important results. The export of one variety of ramie in grass form (hand cleaned but not degummed fibre) from China has been increasing steadily, and the Philippine Government is carrying on experiments with the two species of ramie near Manila. Whether the cultivation of the fibre in the Philippines is to be carried on in a commercial way seems to depend altogether upon the invention of a successful degumming machine. In the meanwhile Chinese methods of degumming and degumming the fibre is greatly on the increase. Nevertheless, the only attempt to produce the fibre and manufacture it in a modern establishment in this field has so far not been a success, for reasons growing out of management rather than anything developed in the essential nature of the enterprise.

The Grass Cloth of Commerce.

In the vicinity of Hongkong—that is, at Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, and in other smaller ports in this vicinity—the fibre is produced largely in connection with the "grass cloth" or "Canton linen" trade, being produced for local manufacture into cloth, and is exported as cloth or, to a large extent, in the shape of embroidered and drawn work. The export of grass cloth itself has come to be an important item in Chinese exports; the shipments abroad in 1912 being valued at \$1,489,506, as compared with \$1,013,977 in the previous year. Curiously enough the larger portion of these exports—an average of nearly two-thirds of the whole, though not so large a portion as formerly—go to Chosen from the Yangtze Valley, especially from Kiangsi and Chungking. About 40 per cent. of the total exports come from Swatow and ports south, especially Canton, Kiangchow, and the Pearl River delta ports. Hongkong in 1912 received about one-third of the total exports, and a large portion of the Hongkong imports go to the United States. Grass cloth, embroidered or plain, usually white or dark blue, is one of the chief articles purchased by tourists in this part of the world. The chief exports of ramie as fibre come from the Yangtze Valley, the districts around Kiangsi being said to produce the best fibre. There are two varieties or species of ramie, the *Boehmeria nivea*, which is grown in the temperate zones, and commonly known as "China grass," and the *Boehmeria tenacissima*, which is the true ramie or rebo. It is the former

species only which is produced in China. In common with other plants, it is known as "ma," and the plant used in South China is known as "chu ma." In China the plant often grows more or less wild. The best is cultivated, being produced on hillsides, or where there is plenty of drainage, preferably in a light, sandy soil, good drainage but plenty of rain apparently being the chief requirements for its successful production.

The plant is produced all over China south of the Yellow River, in Indo-China, the Shan States, and in India, though it is said by the Chinese here that attempts to grow the plant successfully on a commercial scale in India have not produced good fibre. Apparently there are several varieties of the plant in China, for the characteristics of the plant vary in various portions of the country. The plant grown in the south of China is harder to strip and manipulate, and usually produces coarser fibre. In the Yangtze Valley the plant usually grows about 7 ft. tall. When prepared for weaving, the Chinese in this part of China boil the fibre in lime water, alternately beating and boiling it until the desired fineness of fibre is obtained. The process varies greatly, but is, in short, a beating and boiling method of separating the fibres by removing as much of the resin and gum as possible. The exports of fibre in this shape from all China in 1912 amounted to 178,415 piculs, or about 11,500 short tons, valued at \$1,075,097 gold, as compared with exports of 153,140 piculs, or about 10,210 short tons, valued at \$1,287,609 in 1911, and exports to the value of only \$554,937 only five years ago, in 1908. Something over half of the exports went to Japan, where the fibre is variously handled and employed, being used to some extent in the manufacture of silk cloth. France and Belgium take the greater portion of the balance, the United States taking something like \$40,000 worth a year directly at present, besides that imported indirectly through Hongkong and other countries.

Failure of Modern Factory.

The attempt to manufacture the fibre in a modern equipped plant in this part of the world seems to have failed because of the indigence on the part of the Chinese owners of the plant to employ foreign expert superintendence.

About four years ago a factory was constructed at Kowloon, a Chinese city near Kowloon, on a port a short night's trip from Hongkong by steamer up the Pearl River. This factory was constructed through the efforts of an American representative of knitting machine interests, and was equipped with machinery for handling the ramie from the plant to a finished stock of pieces of underwear. The factory was equipped with 1 spinning machine, 1 filling machine, 3 drawing machines, 1 weighing machine, 3 drawing frames, 2 roving machines, 1 doubling machine, and 1 twisting machine, all of the "first draft," and of English make. For the "second draft" there were 1 carding machine, 3 drawing frames, 1 roving machine, and 3 spinning machines, been put on in dock were con-

with 900 spindles altogether, all considerably greater than any which these machines also being English came upon the ship at 230, even fish. There were also 6 winding in the severest weather, so that machines, 4 underwear machines, the criterion of strength which 8 stocking machines, 4 rib machines had been established by theory chimes, 2 paper box machines, 3 loops, and 8 high-speed sewing machines, all of American make.

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Stresses on a Ship.
Some years ago a Departmental Committee of the Admiralty investigated the amount of bending moment which would come upon the ship if poised on a wave of her own length. The ship, which was over 200 ft. long, was placed in dry dock on two supports spaced so that the ship when resting dry on these supports would have a bending moment which would be that due to the ship being on the wave. The stresses in various parts of the ship were determined by strain indicators; stress was measured in varying conditions of load which were easily applied by gradually lowering the water in the dock from the condition of just floating to the condition of being dry. This was repeated many times, and it was found that the strain indicators record-

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

THE LEKIN BARRIER.

Much has been heard within the past few months of the intention of the Chinese Government to deal with the taxation problem, but so far, the progress made in coming to close grips with the question has been extremely slow. There are reasons for believing that the Government has approached the Powers on the matter, more especially in regard to the abolition of *lekin* and the readjustment of import duties, but beyond that there are no indications that anything definite has been accomplished. It is, of course, an important and delicate subject to handle, not alone because big foreign issues are involved, but also because the Provinces are bound to be affected by the process of revision; and this latter fact, in view of the existing relationship between the Central and Provincial authorities, presents not the least difficult aspect of the problem.

It has long been recognised that the system of levying *lekin* and other dues, not only at the place of production, but also in transit and at the destination point, has worked untold harm to trade development in China, impeding, as it does, the free circulation of necessary commodities and injuring trade generally. China herself admitted so much by the terms of what is known as the Mackay Treaty, in which she pledged herself to discard this means of raising revenue, reserving to herself the right to tap other sources not injurious to foreign trade. She has still to fulfil her promise, though the mere fact that she has recently approached the Powers on the matter is at any rate some evidence of her intention to do so. The problem is now ripe for attention, the more so since the evils and abuses of the system are now generally admitted in Chinese official circles. The *Peking Daily News*, the only Chinese paper published in the capital in the English language, recently expressed the case against this method of revenue-raising very tersely, when it observed: "*Lekin* increases the cost of merchandise to the consumer in the interior from 25 per cent. upwards; it obstructs the flow of trade; manacles the manufacturer; impoverishes native industry; and oppresses the consumer." That is an indictment well justified by fact.

There is one aspect of this question which must not be lost sight of, and that is that neither the Central nor Provincial Governments benefit from the operation of the existing system as they should do. With the abuse of it there has grown up a belief that the officials who collect the revenue are entitled to a proportion of the taxes; thus it is that the way has been opened to widespread "squeeze." There has been no uniformity of levy, either, and because of that, the trader has had to take big risks in concluding contracts. Therefore, from all points of view, from the Chinese no less than the foreign, it is desirable that the question be soon finally adjusted.

Wake up Britishers!

The most noticeable feature, so far, in the list of subscribers to the *Tai On* relief fund is the preponderance of Chinese names. True, the vessel was owned by a Chinese company; but the unfortunate officers are British. Are the Chinese to be allowed to have the greatest share in making good their losses? We hope not.

Debased Paper Currency.

The paper currency problem is still troubling the Chinese authorities. To take the case of Kiangsu Province, we read that the Civil Governor has informed the Peking Government that the paper money there has depreciated to such an extent that merchants refuse to accept the notes even at a discount of over 50 per cent. of the par value. In Canton we know that the position is even worse, for a dollar note there will only fetch 30 cents nowadays. The question is one which calls for speedy settlement, for as long as the situation remains as it is, trade is bound to remain disorganised. In the case of both these Provinces there have been persistent reports of the intention of the Central Government to remit big sums with which to redeem the notes, but in neither instance have the reports been followed up by the despatch of the much-needed coin.

The Latest Move.

One of the latest indications of Government action is to be found in the announcement that the Peking authorities, in the hope of obtaining a clear idea of the exact amount of paper money, its circulation, and the financial conditions of the Province, has sent out Commissioners to look closely into these matters. In all, nineteen such Commissioners have been selected, and the time allowed for investigation is three months. This, at any rate, is an earnest of the Government's desire to see the problem solved, but if no remedy is to be applied until the Commissioners have reported on their enquiries and the Government has decided on its course of action, we are afraid the crisis will develop to an alarming extent. The outlook at the moment is certainly none too cheery.

Defending the Pacific.

Feeling in Australia and New Zealand appears to have been deeply stirred by Mr. Churchill's statement regarding the problem of Imperial naval defence in the Pacific. The people of both countries have made it fairly clear of late that, as one Australian paper puts it, "the countries and commerce and the power of the British Empire should be protected by their own strength, and the might of the Royal Navy, rather than by the vessels and sailors of His Majesty the Mikado." That is why the Commonwealth and New Zealand are steadily pursuing the policy of a local navy and of training officers and men. It is a most proper policy, provided there is no hostility to Japan on the part of Ministers; and there does not appear to be any. It is felt, apparently, that the Angl-Japanese Alliance cannot ensure the safety of either Australia or New Zealand and that, in any case, the Alliance cannot be renewed.

A new Spirit.

From that point of view it is good business to build up a navy which shall be able to secure the defence of the Pacific if the need should arise. It is to be hoped that nothing will be done by Ministers at home to affect this new and deepening spirit of Imperial patriotism which is steadily consolidating all parts of the Empire. Nothing more wonderful in the history of Britain has been witnessed than this growing spirit of intimacy between the outlying parts of the Empire and the little islands which are the hub of the whole. It is one of the most precious things in our national existence, and it can best be fostered by sympathy from home. Because distant parts of the Empire take a share in its defence there should be no slackening at home; but that is the danger, except a change of Ministry comes right speedily.

DAY BY DAY.

THOSE WHO LIVE ON THE MOUNTAINS HAVE A LONGER DAY THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE VALLEY. SOMETIMES ALL WE NEED TO BRIGHTEN OUR DAY IS TO RISE A LITTLE HIGHER.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 77; heavy rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 72; heavy rain.

The Mails.

German Mail.—Due per s.s. Prinz Ludwig to-morrow at noon.

German Mail.—Closes per s.s. Buelow at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Empress of Russia at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinz Ludwig at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

A Bag of Three.

Three dogs were captured by the Police and sent to the pound yesterday.

Clerk's Loss.

Clothing to the value of \$90 has been stolen from a Chinese clerk living at 223, Temple Street.

Silk Cargo.

The cargo of raw silk shipped on board the s.s. Amazon which left this port on April was delivered at Lyon on the 8th inst.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Siberia are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after 5 p.m. to-morrow will be subject to storage charges.

Fell Down Stairs.

A Chinese widow named Chang Si who fell down the stairs to the first floor of her house has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Theft from Cubicle.

Lok Wing-chiu, of 18, Jubilee Street, has reported to the police the theft from a friend's cubicle of clothing to the value of \$103 and \$20 in money.

Boots Stolen.

Mr. Bunja, of Durbar House, Cameron Road, Kowloon, has reported to the police that yesterday three pairs of boots valued at \$18 were stolen from his verandah.

Unlawful Possession.

Before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$10 or in default fourteen days for being in unlawful possession of fifteen cabbies of sugar at Yau-mai.

Larceny.

Two men charged with larceny at Yau-mai were brought before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning and were sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks each.

Rough Weather.

The s.s. Chibbi, which arrived in port to-day from Saigon, reported fresh N.E. wind and rough sea on the 8th inst., and then light to moderate south-easterly wind and fine clear weather.

Theft Aboard Ship.

Miss Phillips, who is staying at the Astor House, has reported to the police that someone stole from her cabin on board the s.s. Anahni the pumage of a bird of paradise valued at \$200.

Langkat Output.

Messrs. Wright and Horley inform us that the Langkat Output for the past seven days was 1,778 tons. The output published on Tuesday last week was 1,881 tons; there is therefore a decrease of 103 tons.

A Mixed Lot.

A Chinese residing at the Timber Yard, Praya East, has complained to the police that a large number of articles including clothing and fifty-five coalshovels, has been stolen from his premises. The total value of the missing goods is \$117.

Harbour Collision.

The master of the steam launch *Tai On* has reported to the police that yesterday while his vessel was leaving the Wing Lok Wharf it collided with a sampan and capsized it. The passengers of the smaller vessel were thrown into the water but they were rescued without any lives being lost by the crew of the launch.

Girl's Fatal Fall.

A girl named Ho So, living at 185, Wanchai Road fell from the passage way leading from the second floor to the cockhouse, a distance of about fifty feet. She was badly injured and while on the way to the Tung Wah Branch Hospital at Wanchai, died as the result of the injuries she had received. The body was conveyed to the public mortuary.

PIRACY PREVENTION.

Some Suggestions by Captain Wetherell.

Since the terrible affair of the *s.s. Tai On* there have been many suggestions offered as to what preventive measures can and ought to be taken to secure immunity from similar happenings in the future. The question is one of consuming importance to West River shipping, and in the belief that the best remedies should be those which spring from experience, the *Telegraph* has approached Captain Wetherell, the master of the ill-fated boat, for his views on the matter. There the gallant skipper readily gave us.

In opening the conversation, Captain Wetherell drew a lesson from sailing ship days. He remarked:—"Back in the 60's and 70's, when our ships were engaged in carrying emigrants from Great Britain to the Colonies, the Emigration Authorities compelled us to carry a double crew, so that in case of emergency, such as shipwreck or fire, the vessel would not be undermanned. That, of course, meant extra expense to the shipping companies, but it was enforced with a view to ensuring the safety of all on board."

A Stronger Armed Guard.

"Now, in the same way that these Companies were required to carry a double crew, the owners of vessels on the West River run should, to guard against piracy and protect the passengers, be compelled to have on board their steamers an armed guard of from ten to twelve men, according to the size of the vessel. These men should be under direct police supervision; they should be picked men, well armed, adequately paid, and properly uniformed. If that were done, the mere fact of the presence of such a body of men would put an end, I believe, to all these terrible piracies."

Captain Wetherell went on to explain that the men would only require to be on duty at night—which was the time when all the piracies took place—and said they should have nothing to do with the ship's work, but should be employed solely as an armed guard. He added that the guard should, one hour before the departure of the steamer, go round and search the passengers and the boat under police supervision.

Arrant Cowards.

"After all," added the captain, "these Chinese are arrant cowards, and once they realise that there is a strong, well-equipped armed guard on board they will hesitate to try any of their dirty tricks." Incidentally Captain Wetherell approved of the provision of grilles on the steamers, saying that the one on his boat certainly stopped at least one rush by the pirates. Grilles of the type he had—light wire ones—not of the heavy kind, were all that was required, in his opinion.

"The next point," said Captain Wetherell, "is that all cargo should be below the hatches; that would give more facilities for the ship being searched. As things are, with cargo lying about everywhere, a proper search of the ship cannot be made, and, as we all know, there are hundreds of ways of getting the arms on board and of concealing them when once they are there. If it were made the rule, therefore, that all cargo must be below the hatches, it would greatly help in the task of carrying out the search."

Runners and Brokers.

Another matter which was touched upon in the course of the conversation was that of runners and brokers being permitted on board the steamers. Captain Wetherell explained that in the early days these people used to go into the villages and look for passengers and bring them on to the ship. Now people knew very well how to get to the ships, yet the custom of allowing the runners and brokers on board was continued. "That," he said, "should be barred from coming on board, and only bona fide passengers should be carried. They are a rowdy lot of smugglers and parasites and they should be kept out of all ships."

As a further precaution, Captain Wetherell said, no tickets

PATRIOTISM.

Is it on the Decrease at Home?

The people at Home must have changed considerably in the last few years if the words recently uttered by Sir Walter Shakerley, hon. colonel of the 7th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, carry any weight or truly depict the want of patriotism which exists in the Homeland. According to the speech of the hon. colonel, we are not, as a nation, as patriotic as the French or the Germans, and as an instance in proof of his scathing statement he said that the English people did not remain standing or take off their hats when the National Anthem was played. Such a thing would not be seen in France or Germany. It has always been our experience, with perhaps a very few exceptions, that the Britisher—the true Britisher we mean, and not the foreigner who after a few years' residence in the country claims to be a Britisher—respects as it should be respected, the National Anthem.

If anything we are a little too ready to embrace the easy phases of patriotism, and to pay very little regard to patriotism in its useful sense. It would perhaps be better for the country if those who cry out against the want of patriotism as far as flag waving and singing go, asked themselves a few questions regarding the strength of the patriotism they claim to possess. How many of them can lay claim to supporting British industries as they could and should? The chances are that the last ride the hon. colonel had was in a motor car containing French made engines and possibly he possesses many things that found their origin in Germany which he could very well have purchased in England.

It is in matters of commerce that we are not as loyal to each other as we might be. Just now we find our shipping in the Far East molested by the crew of China and we are told that the custody of British interests is sufficiently well cared for by the present Far Eastern Squadron. If this Colony was run by either of the nations the hon. colonel named in comparison with the British, it would be very safe to hazard that we should have heard just a little more of the affair than we have done. We have worshipped the heroes it is true, but what steps are we taking to prevent a similar occurrence? It is here that the question of want of loyalty arises, and in no mean measure. In the Far East we are hard up against foreign competition for commercial supremacy, and if we are to suffer the handicap of unsafe waters, our rivals in trade are going to get ahead of us with greater ease than they could otherwise hope for. It might be argued that a boat of any other nation might have been similarly attacked, but the plain fact is that our shipping has been attacked and at our own door practically. What might have been does not concern us at the moment so much as what has been.

should be sold on board ship; there should be a booking office at the wharf, and tickets should either be obtained there or else at the Company's offices. That, he thought, would at any rate be some check. He also added that, in his opinion, the West River ships should carry a Second Officer, which would obviate the need for the Captain to keep watch. The Captain could be about when his presence was necessary, but he should not be called upon to take his turn at watch.

Captain Wetherell remarked that he would like strongly to back up the suggestion which had been made for the equipping of the river steamers with wireless. "I think that is a splendid idea," he observed, "and it ought not to cost a great deal."

The last suggestion which the skipper had to offer was that there should never be less than two ships in company on the West River run, and that if one boat was faster than another she should regulate her speed to that of the other, at any rate until the River was reached. There was nothing to be gained by racing, and by keeping in company they would

GOLF.

Annual Report of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The following is the annual report of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club which is to be submitted at the annual general meeting of the members on Monday, May 18, at the Club House, Happy Valley:—

The committee have much pleasure in submitting the accounts for the year 1913.

During the year 117 resident members joined the club—the membership now stands as follows:—

Resident members ... 425
Subscribers ... 125

550

The Championship for 1913 played over Fan Ling for the first time was won by Mr. Jasper Clark who defeated Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie in the final.

The Captain's Cup for 1913, presented by Mr. E. J. Grist, was won by Mr. J. B. Thomson.

The Professional Pairs Competition was won by Mr. A. H. G. Jackson and Mr. A. H. Crew.

The following members served on the Committee during the year:—Mr. E. J. Grist (Captain), Mr. Surgeon R. S. Spencer, Mr. Bernard, Messrs. K. M. Cumming, (Hon. Sec.) C. H. Gale, E. R. Hallifax, R. O. Hutchison, J. H. T. McMurtrie and Lieut.-Col. Radcliffe.

The following Members have won Club prize winners during the year:—Happy Valley Competitions:—January, Dr. Groom, Captain's Cup; February, J. B. Thomson, Captain's Cup; March, F. Bavington, McEwan Cup; E. Bavington, Beavis Cup; O. C. Clarke, Captain's Cup; April, Captain P. Spicer, Captain's Cup; May, Lieut. F. E. Milner-Jones, Captain's Cup; June, A. Temperley, McEwan Cup; H. W. Lester, Beavis Cup; A. H. Crew, Captain's Cup; July, Captain O. A. James, Captain's Cup; August, A. C. Davison, Captain's Cup; September, Captain P. D. Saxton, McEwan Cup; A. H. G. Jackson, Beavis Cup; Richard Hancock, Captain's Cup; October, Captain P. D. Saxton, Captain's Cup; November, S. H. Dodwell, Captain's Cup; December, J. Clark-McEwan Cup, O. C. Clarke, Beavis Cup, A. H. G. Jackson, Captain's Cup.

Fan Ling Competitions:—The following Members qualified to play off for the Cup kindly presented by Mr. H. W. Robertson—victory ultimately going to Mr. O. A. Peel:—January, Lieut. H. G. Baggall, February, Mr. A. Maackenzie, March, Mr. A. B. Austin, April, Rev. W. H. Foster, May, Mr. S. H. Dutton, June, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, July, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, August, No Cards; September, Major Pritchard, October, Mr. P. Tester, November, No Cards; December, Mr. O. A. Peel.

A running pool (monthly) was held throughout the year. In the November holidays an Insurance Cup was presented which was won by Mr. T. W. Hill after a tie with Mr. H. W. Lester.

minimise the risks of being attacked.

In concluding, Captain Wetherell remarked that some of his suggestions would, of course, mean extra cost to the owners, but that could partly be met by increasing the fares. Once people felt that they were being guaranteed security, they would not mind paying a little extra, and he believed that the Company which carried out the plans he had outlined would soon attract more passengers, despite the fact that an increase in the fares might be necessary. "It is no ordinary matter with which we have to deal," remarked the Captain, "and for that reason unusual remedies must be applied."

Details for Peking.

This afternoon the s.s. *Khoi* departed for the north having on board details for Peking. They comprise the usual relief and are as follows:—R.G.A., 2nd Lt. R.E.A. Kelly, thirty-two N.C.O.s and men; R.E., seven N.C.O.s and men; 2nd Gloucester Regiment, one N.C.O. wife and child; R.A.M.C., one N.C.O. in medical charge.

THE DAIRY FARM.

Opening a Branch on the Shamshien.

The Dairy Farm are opening a branch on the Shamshien on May 15. The new feature will be in charge of a European who will receive orders and deal with them there. The Hongkong office will naturally be still the headquarters and the goods supplied from the branch will be sent from Hongkong, the new depot acting as a distributing centre for Canton.

BOXING.

The Bux-Perkins Test On Saturday Evening.

It is some considerable time since any boxing event has caused so much gossip locally as the Bux-Perkins fight which is to take place at the City Hall on Saturday evening, and the partisans are looking forward to the night that is expected to decide which of the two is the superior man. It has been a long and constant hope that these two lads would be brought together, and boxing patrons are well pleased that there is to be an opportunity of seeing them mix things. Both men are, according to the latest information we receive, hard at work for the event. The booking which has now commenced, if it is the true pulse finder that it is generally accepted to be, registers good prospects for a full house and those who are anxious to witness the night's sport will be ill-advised to leave the booking until late in the week. Although on form Perkins looks a likely winner, he has an opponent in Bux who quickly embraces any opportunity that might be flying around. It is perhaps fairer not to hazard any opinion at the moment as to the relative chances of the men as so much can be done and so much can be undone in the training period. Given nothing untoward, however, a good show can be expected.

There are two other events which go to make up the bill, but if Bux and Perkins put up the fight they are expected to do, then the supporters of M. F. E. Hall will be well satisfied, however the other arrangements turn out.

NAMUR'S EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

The P. and O. steamer Namur, which arrived in port to-day from Yokohama, had a rather eventful voyage on her last run out. She left London on February 21 in a snowstorm, encountered a head gale in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay and a strong northerly gale in the Mediterranean. While in the Bay of Biscay a wireless distress signal was received from the s.s. Wildenfels, which was standing by the Danish steamer Eblipika, which subsequently foundered, the captain and ten men being drowned and a passenger and ten men saved. Before the Namur arrived at the position given by Wildenfels a further message was received to the effect that no assistance was required and the German steamer was proceeding to Malta.

Strong westerly winds were experienced in the Suez Canal with sandstorms and rain at intervals. From Suez down to the Red Sea fresh to light variable winds and moderate N. E. monsoon were met with, while from the Indian Ocean to Colombo the weather was fine with adverse currents. The rest of the voyage was uneventful, save that heavy rain squalls were experienced at Singapore.

Iceland's Railway.

One of the few countries which has not been penetrated by the railway, Iceland, is, it is announced, now to have a railway some sixty miles long. Hitherto all land journeys in the island have had to be made on horseback, for there are said to be no highways even in the inhabited districts.

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuter.)

"WHITE WOLF" AND FOREIGNERS.

APOLOGY FOR KILLING MISSIONARY.

Hankow, Received May 11. A letter from Shensi states that the "White Wolf" brigands are looting Lungchow, Shensi. They showed every consideration to the Nelson family of missionaries. They plundered but little and gave a foreign child a gift of silver. The brigands apologised for killing Mr. Froyland at Laokow, blaming mutinous men. The leaders said they did not desire to kill foreigners. The brigands are said to number 50,000.

Looting in Honan.

Peking, Received May 11. It is reported that about a hundred followers of "White Wolf" have appeared in Honan, in the neighbourhood of Nanyang, and have looted several small villages.

CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

MINISTERS BECOME "PRACTICALLY SECRETARIES"

Peking, Received May 11. A Presidential Mandate promulgates a law for the organisation of the office of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy. This office will control Army and Naval affairs to the extent of reducing the Minister for War and the Minister of the Navy to practically secretaries.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION PROBLEM.

THE SIZE OF THE TSAN CHENG YUAN.

Peking, Received May 12. The Provisional Constitution Amendment Conference yesterday discussed President Yuan Shih-kai's Bill for the organisation of the Tsan Cheng Yuan, the members of which are to be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of Provincial officials, from the members of the Political Council and the Provisional Constitution Amendment Conference.

The Government favour a total membership of sixty, while the Provisional Constitution Assembly Conference members suggest totals ranging from forty to 120.

CONDITIONS IN HONAN.

WORK OF PACIFICATION COMPLETE.

Peking, Received May 12. Chang Cheng-fang has informed President Yuan Shih-kai that he has completed his duties as Pacifier of Honan, and he requests his recall to Peking.

THE CIRCUS.

An Excellent Evening's Entertainment.

The people of Hongkong provided the management of the Hippodrome Circus and menagerie with the showman's delight, last evening, a "full house" on the opening date. The comfortable boxes encircling the arena were fully taxed and practically all the high priced seats were taken. The patrons were not disappointed either, for the bill of fare was of excellent standard and of such variety that all tastes were catered for. The eight horse manoeuvre by four ladies and four gentlemen was clever and pleasing, whilst Miss Ashby secured the favour of the audience for her musical melange contribution. Otto and Sollo gave an exhibition of "Society juggling" which, to say the least of it, was meritorious. The vaulting act by Miss Dalma and Clown Tong was as appreciably clever as the comic entries of Tong and Jerry was amusing. Wonderful balancing feats by Carpi and Dick were awarded rounds of applause, but the tit-bit of the first part of the interesting and well compiled programme, was the "sharp shooting on a living target" by the three Carsons. The gentleman sharp shooter picks out seven small balloons from round the head of the junior lady of the clever trio, and whilst the shot is fired at the rate of one per second, pinged by the handsome young ladies head, the audience was held breathless. The performance was wonderful and the the claps of the trio to appreciation by the public cannot be placed too high. The performance with the lions brought out to the full the pluck and skill of

the indomitable G. Urban, and Miss Altia contributed a daring Equestrian Act in a most pleasing manner. The "Juggling on the Glob" is certainly one of the most extraordinary performances shown in the Far East and Happy Ashby had the pleasure of receiving rounds of applause for his skilled act. In the Naval Display "Murel and Jerry" were amusing and entertaining and one feat of the performer with a spring board and a shell is worth seeing more than once. Ten ladies gave a pretty "Vision of Salome" and Sig. Mariani further added to his universal reputation as a ring master by his exhibition of control over eight "Liberty horses." The last item on the programme was the side splitting steeplechase by the monkeys.

The circus was a great success and on its merits should receive the unstinted patronage of the people of Hongkong. A matinee will be given to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling some household furniture on the 13th inst.—Page 5.

An advertiser requires a furnished house or flat.—Page 5. Consignees' notice regarding the Japan is issued.—Page 5.

New Steamers.

The s.s. Wilsonia, 4,953 tons, rechristened the Shinkoku Maru, and the s.s. Assyria, 2,534 tons, renamed the Urayasu Maru, both purchased recently by the Kishimoto Steamship Co., Dairen, after undergoing repairs at the Uraga Dock, entered here in succession yesterday, in order to be registered at the Marine Office, Dairen.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A

NEW SHIPMENT OF

DAISY BUTTER

Absolutely the best table butter in the Colony.

WOMAN ARRESTED.

Returned to the Colony after Alleged Banishment.

When the s.s. Rabi arrived, Sergeant Pincoff arrested a woman named Bertha Roller, alias Miller, for returning to the Colony after having been banished last year. The allegation that she has been banished remains so far unproved, as the case has not been dealt with.

At the Police Court, this morning, the woman was brought before Mr. Wood, Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, prosecuting and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defending. Mr. Gardiner asked for a week's remand, and as Mr. King had no objection to a remand being granted the case was fixed for this day week.

BILLIARDS.

Final in the Soldiers' Club Tournament.

The final in the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament commenced last evening between the Hongkong Volunteers and the Police and Warders. The first pair to occupy the tables were Mr. Bishop and Sergt. McNab Wilson, the former winning by the narrow margin of three points, neither of the players showing up in anything like their usual form. Mr. Hutchinson of the Volunteers went down rather badly to Warder Gibson. Gibson played a fair game throughout and secured the verdict by sixty-eight points. The Police and Warders now lead by sixty-five points.

The scores are as follow:—
Police and Warders.
Sergt. McNab Wilson ... 247
Warder Gibson ... 250
497

Hongkong Volunteers.
Mr. Bishop ... 250
Mr. Hutchinson ... 182
432

The Hakushin Maru.

The S. M. B. Co's new coasting steamer Hakushin Maru, 2,630 tons, constructed at the Kawasaki Dock, Kobe, was to leave here on the 2nd inst., on her maiden voyage to Dairen, for delivery to her owners at Dairen. She will be placed on the Dairen-Tientsin-Shanghai-Antung route for the time being.

Descendant of Wesley in the Dock.

A descendant of Charles Wesley, the celebrated hymn-writer, appeared in the dock at Clerkenwell on April 17, on a charge of stealing and forging a cheque for £314s. the property of a Miss Rosa Burgess. Accused's name was Lawrence Wesley, aged 46, and he was described as a baker's roundsman. According to the Rev. E. Weaver, a Wesleyan minister of Oxford, the accused's father was the son of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, who was the son of Charles Wesley the brother of John Wesley.

Scottish Emigration.

The Scottish emigration season opened on April 18, when Allan liner Corsican and the Donaldson liner Saturnia left the Clyde for Quebec, and the Anchor liner Caledonia left for New York. The Corsican carried 750 passengers, the Saturnia 320 and the Caledonia 600, making a total of 1,670. The figures are less than half the number emigrating in the corresponding period last year.

Profit Sharing.

It is stated on the authority of the Manchester Evening Chronicle that the gigantic profit sharing scheme inaugurated by the Ford Motor Co., at its work in Detroit, has been extended to the firm's employees in Manchester and London. By the scheme the working hours are to be reduced to 48 hours per week, and the earnings of all male employees of 22 years will be equal to £3 per week.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin for this port via Timor and Manila on the 11th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

The H.A.L. s.s. ARABIA left Tientsin on the 12th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

Today's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, 13th May 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Useful Household Furniture.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A furnished house or flat with three rooms or more. Reply "J. S." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board on the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned, DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents, Hongkong, 12th May, 1914. [565]

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

RELIABLE

WATERPROOFS

FROM \$16.50 EACH.

UMBRELLAS.
GOLOSHES.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TEL. 346.

DRESS DEPARTMENT
"RATINE" SPONGE CLOTH.

A
PERFECT WASHING FABRIC
FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

VERY EFFECTIVE AND FAST COLOURS.
NOTE.—We stock the Finest Quality, in this New Material which is necessary for the climate.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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HIGH CLASS PIANOS

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QUALITY.

THE FAMOUS "NEU CREMONA" VIOLINS.
ALUMINIUM FLAT BACKED MANDOLINES,
ETC., ETC.

NEW MUSIC EVERY MAIL.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322

A ROYAL DRINK
"KING GEORGE IV"
LIQUEUR WHISKY THE D.O. & L. CO. LTD. EDINBURGH.



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TOP NOTCH

ONE STANDARD
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PRICE.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC
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| From Hongkong | From Quebec |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Empress of Russia 13th May. | Empress of Ireland 28th May. |
| Empress of India 28th May. | |
| Empress of Asia 10th June. | |

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £26 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS:

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 20th May.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for MIKE, KOBE & MOJI on 22nd May.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,305 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, on 15th May.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Raniga, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 18th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Emden, Bremen and Hamburg and New York. And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle Wash, and Portland (Or).

Taking Cargo to through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also to the Pacific, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

| FOR | STEAMSHIP | TO SAIL |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama. | Segovia | 28th May |
| " | Preussen | 8th June |
| " | C. Ferd. Laeisz | 18th June |
| " | Senegambia | 17th July |
| " | Scandia | 27th July |
| " | Alesia | 14th Aug. |
| Victoria, V'vor, S'tle & P'land (Or.) | Sambila | 17th May |
| " | Saxonia | 10th June |
| " | Suevia | 12th July |
| " | Silthonia | 31st July |
| " | Belgravia | 8th Sept. |
| Havre, Emden, & Hamburg | Uckermark | 13th May |
| Havre, Antwerp & H'burg | Arabia | 14th May |
| M'les, R'dam, H'burg, & A'werp | Brigavia | 24th May |
| M'les, H're, B'men & H'burg | Allmark | 28th May |
| Havre & Hamburg | Furst Bulow | 5th June |
| R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp | Brasilia | 6th June |
| Marseilles & Hamburg | Wuerttemberg | 19th June |
| Havre Emden & H'burg | Sudmrak | 25th June |
| R'dam, H'burg & A'werp | Segovia | 4th July |
| " | Goldentels | 13th July |

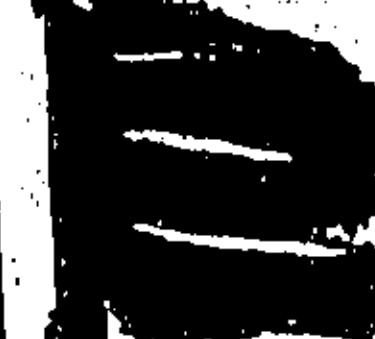
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said. | Kaga Maru Capt. Tabusa | T. 12,500 (WEDNES, 20th May, at 10 a.m.) |
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama | Aki Maru Capt. Noma | T. 12,500 (TUESDAY, 19th May, at 4 p.m.) |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane | Kumano Maru Capt. K. Soneda | T. 9,300 (WED, 3rd June, at noon.) |
| CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon | Sanuki Maru Capt. Deguchi | T. 12,000 (SATURDAY, 16th May.) |
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo | Colombo Maru Capt. Kawashima | T. 5,000 (SATURDAY, 16th May.) |
| Kobe & Yokohama | Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope | T. 16,000 (WED., 3rd June, at 11 a.m.) |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama | Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine | T. 13,500 (TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.) |
| MOJI & Kobe | Kamakura Maru Capt. T. E. Mori | T. 12,500 (SATURDAY, 16th May.) |

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REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

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| Return. | Return. | Return. | Return. | Return. |
| 1st class..... | \$135 | \$122 | \$108 | \$95 |
| 2nd class..... | \$81 | \$75 | \$65 | \$57 |

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T. KUSUYOTO, Manager.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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| HONGKONG & HAIPHONG | Kailong | 13th May at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Anhui | 14th May at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU | Yingchow | 16th May at m'night |
| S'hai, C'foo & N'hwang Foochow | Manila, Cebu & ILOILO | 17th May at d'light |
| Manila, Cebu & ILOILO | Tean | 19th May at 4 p.m. |
| WEIHAIWAI & TIENSIN | Huichow | 24th May at d'light |

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| Tjikaroen | JAPAN | 2nd half May | JAVA |
| Tjikahi | JAVA | 2nd half May | JAPAN |
| Tjikodas | JAVA | 2nd half May | JAPAN |
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|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| St. Albans | 23rd May. | 19th June, " " |
| Eastern | 13th June. | 10th July, " " |

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Hailan A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 19th May at 11 a.m.

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LOG BOOK.

Safety of Life at Sea.

As to this parrot cry of "boats for all," it is a false hope. Possibly ignorant clamour from land's people is somewhat responsible for it. With boats of present dimensions it will not do. As to these small rafts which may be "thrown from the vessel's deck," what, may we ask, will be the condition of the unfortunate people on board of them after half-an-hour in even moderate Atlantic weather? Boats will stand a good deal of sea if properly managed, but these little death traps will be practically under water. If rafts of large size were admissible there might—we think—be something in it; certainly they would require launching by mechanical means like boats, but when float they would at least keep people alive for the three hours or so before rescue came.—Editor of *The Nautical Magazine*.

British Shipping Subsidies.

An interesting White Paper has just been issued by the Treasury setting forth the sums payable out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in the year 1912-13 in respect of steamship subsidies for foreign and colonial services. The largest subsidy is £305,000 paid to the P. and O. Company in connection with the Brindisi and Bombay, Brindisi and Shanghai, and Brindisi and Adelaide mail service. Contributions from the Colonies and Protectorates served amount to £78,600, while under the heading of sea postage for mails dispatched by the Colonies and foreign countries a sum of £79,760 appears, thus reducing the total charge on the Exchequer to just under £148,700. Subsidies to the Cunard Company comprise sums of £68,000 on account of the United States service and £150,000 (charged to the Navy Fund) for the right of pre-emption or hire of the vessels of the company. Other subsidies paid by the Government include £44,600 to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the Liverpool and Hongkong service. The total expenditure in subsidies during the year was £700,000, and the net charge on the Exchequer £475,100, the balance having been made up by the sea postage and contributions from the Colonies and Protectorates.

Fog Signals at Sea.

A Glasgow man has invented an apparatus which should assist shipmasters considerably in the difficult task of deciding the direction from which a signal comes in times of fog. Everyone who has been at sea in a fog knows that, while a signal may be heard quite distinctly, it is extremely difficult to say exactly the direction from which it comes. The inventor, a solicitor who specialises in shipping law, has, says *Tailplay*, been giving demonstrations of a "producer" and "receiver" which seem to get over the difficulty. The producer sends forth into the fog a certain "loud, high-pitched hissing sound."

The receiver, which is fixed on the deck of the other ship, is turned round through the points of the compass from which the sound seems to come. When it reaches "the point of maximum intensity," that is, presumably, when the hissing sound is striking it directly, a spring is released by the "maximum intensity," no doubt—and a pointer indicates on a compass dial the exact direction from which the sound is coming. This seems all right, and it is to be hoped that the idea will receive every possible chance to prove that it has a distinct field of usefulness. Its great shortcoming is, it seems, that a special "producer" is required. If Mr. Smith can design a "receiver" that will "localise" any sound, no matter how sent out, he will have made his invention essential to all ships. But so long as he can only receive specially produced sounds, the usefulness of his invention is limited to communication with ships which carry his own "producer."

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on page 1.]

THE BUDGET.

TAXING OVERSEAS INCOMES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph." London, Received May 12.]

Among the Budget resolutions adopted by the House of Commons is one imposing the Income Tax superlatix on incomes arising from securities or possessions in any place outside the United Kingdom, whether the income is received in the United Kingdom or not.

MEXICAN ATROCITIES.

BRITISHERS MURDERED.

London, Received May 12.

A message from Washington states that the British Embassy there has received a report from the Vice Consul at Guadalupe Jara that two Britishers, named Williams and Hoadley, were killed by riotous miners on the 7th inst. during a search for stolen silver bars.

The Britishers gave up their weapons hoping to placate the labourers, but they were immediately stabbed to death and horribly mutilated.

Other foreigners were thrown into gaol, but were released later. [A message received on the 8th inst. stated that two Britishers and one American were killed in a mine in the vicinity of Guadalupe Jara, and that another Britisher named Ramsdell, and seven Americans were cut off by bandits.]

FOG SIGNALLING AT SEA.

On page 6 of this issue, an article appears headed "Fog Signals at Sea," in which it is stated that a solicitor who specialises in shipping law has invented an apparatus styled a "producer" which sends forth into a fog a "loud high pitched hissing sound," and another apparatus called a "receiver," which, when manipulated by a person on the deck of another ship enables him to accurately ascertain the direction from which the sound is coming.

This invention appears to be not altogether dissimilar from one which was described in the *Engineer* of September 1 1905, except that the earlier invention was of a bell to be sounded under water with a complementary receiving apparatus to be fitted on ships. The proposal that ships should be so fitted both with a submarine bell and with a receiving apparatus met with much approval. In fact certain Atlantic liners were fitted with the latter while on one lightskip at the mouth of the Mersey a submarine bell was (and may still be) regularly sounded in foggy weather.

In a volume entitled "Navigation of Ships in a Fog," published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh in 1903 and written by Mr. O.D. Wilkinson and Mr. J. T. Douglas reference is also made to an improved method, described in the *Engineer* of August 16, 1907.

But, unless and until the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act are altered, the use by ships of any fog signal other than those presented in the regulations for preventing collisions at sea is absolutely prohibited and, consequently, no ships have hitherto been fitted with a submarine bell, nor could the "producer" now stated to have been invented be used without committing a breach of the Act and of these regulations. An amendment of the Act in this respect would certainly seem to be advisable if the new invention is favourably regarded by experts.

SWIMMING IN SCHOOLS.

An Art which should be Encouraged in Hongkong.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

No-one who cares to give serious consideration and investigation to the subject will deny that education in Hongkong is not all that it might be or ought to be. That fact is abundantly shown by the finished product, if one may so term it, which is turned out by the schools of the Colony. There are, of course, difficulties to be encountered in a centre such as this, where the pupils are drawn from so many classes and races, but even after making all allowances the doubt is justified whether full value for time and money spent is being secured. The *Telegraph* has more than once pointed to certain defects which call for remedial action; but these do not concern the writer for the moment, though it is sincerely to be hoped that the points which have been made will not be altogether lost sight of by those in authority.

While, however, it is the case that there is still much room for improvement in Hongkong's educational methods, the Colony is, fortunately, saved from much of the "fancy" subjects which find favour in many quarters at Home—subjects such as gardening, Morris dancing, cooking, etc., which are all very desirable as adjuncts but which should hardly find a place in the ordinary curriculum of the elementary school. It is enough for schools of this type to furnish a good, sound, all-round education which is likely to be of practical utility to the pupil in after life. There is, though, one aspect of school activity at Home—a supplementary movement in reality—which Hongkong would be well advised to give greater attention than it does; namely, swimming. The facilities here, when compared with those in many of the big inland towns in England, are great, while in no place is a knowledge of the art likely to be of greater service. In many towns at Home swimming has been taught for many years in connection with the ordinary subjects of school instruction, often being taken by special teachers at the local baths during school hours. As a result, Schools' Swimming Associations have sprung up in different parts of the country, and how valuable a work these have done may be gauged from the fact that no fewer than 24 members of such Associations have received Royal Humane Society awards for rescues from drowning.

Here in Hongkong several of the schools have their regular bathing parties in the summer, but one would like to see the idea carried further by efficient organisation, so that school-children may learn to swim just readily as they learn reading, arithmetic and the other subjects of the curriculum. In every possible way, by competitions and otherwise, swimming should be encouraged by the school authorities, for once the art is mastered in youth it is seldom dropped and becomes not only a pleasure to the swimmer but a potential value to others. Every school in Hongkong should have its swimming class, members of which should regularly be given opportunities to learn and to develop their skill.

The volume to which reference has already been made says:—But so long as the regulations and the provisions of Section 49 (1) of the Act of 1894 remain unaltered, submarine sound signalling cannot be used by ships in a fog; and in any case submarine sound signalling could not be substituted for the present sound signals, for it would be impracticable to require every kind of vessel to be fitted with the necessary apparatus, or even receivers only.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Curious Point as to Local Ordinance.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in Bankruptcy the case *Re Lee Chan* was heard this morning. This was an application for adjudication and the appointment of a trustee; also to consider the proposed application under section 78 (2) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

The Official Receiver, Mr. E. Carmichael, stated that the last application was adjourned, but the creditors had now decided that they did not wish to go on with that application and passed a unanimous resolution in favour of adjudication and for the appointment of the Official Receiver as trustee.

His Lordship asked if that was consented to by the debtors.

The Official Receiver stated that one of the partners was absent, but the other and chief partner had agreed to the adjudication; the man who had not agreed before. The petitioners had also agreed.

In reply to his Lordship, the Official Receiver said the petition was presented by one of the partners, a man who was not present. The other partner, who did not agree formerly, now agreed. Then there was an application under section 78 (2) of the Ordinance for the discharge of an alleged partner from the proceedings. The application was supported by a declaration that he was not a partner in the firm, and the Official Receiver was not in a position to prove that he was, therefore he would ask his Lordship to make an order that he was not a partner. The creditors did not oppose it.

Replying to his Lordship, the Official Receiver said there were seven alleged partners in the firm, and if an order for adjudication were made it would be against the firm.

Mr. Grist, who appeared for Fung Yan-pui, who was said to be a partner in the debtor firm, referred his Lordship to an affidavit on the file to strike out the name of his client as being a partner. He did not ask for a declaration that he was not a partner, but he asked for his name to be struck out so that he would not be adjudged bankrupt.

His Lordship:—Whether he is not a partner might have to be decided.

Mr. Grist admitted that it might. Anyway, he was not a consenting partner to be made bankrupt, and on that ground, apart from the other ground set out in the affidavit, he ought to have his name struck out of the petition.

His Lordship:—Supposing the partners in China come back and say they know nothing about this and want the adjudication set aside! Can you make an order against a person who has had no notice of proceeding?

The Official Receiver said there was no doubt his Lordship could make an order in the firm name.

Mr. Grist:—Personally I do not think it is possible that the Court can make an order on the petition of one debtor; every debtor must be joined in the petition.

His Lordship:—That's what I think.

Mr. Grist referred his Lordship to the wording of section 78 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and said that undoubtedly the wording of the section contemplated that everyone of the partners should be joined. There was a section at Home which said that one partner could petition the Court in the name of the firm, but we had no such section here, therefore every petitioner by debtors must be by the whole of the partners.

The Official Receiver submitted that that was not a correct view of the case in view of section 78—1.

A BEAUTIFUL YACHT.

Duke de Montpensier's Wonderful Vessel in Hongkong.

The beautiful private yacht which lies at the No. 3 man o'war anchorage is the *Mekong* which is owned by Prince Ferdinand, Duke de Montpensier, who is at present big game shooting in Indo-China. The Prince is the brother of Queen Amelia of Portugal.

The *Mekong* is a vessel of one thousand tons displacement and has been described as the most beautiful yacht visiting these waters. She carries a thirty four knot motor launch and is fitted with five of the most modern types of gun, wireless telegraphy and other up to date installations. Capt. Morton, brother of Mr. R. C. Morton of the Pacific Mail Company, has been in charge of her for the past two years.

Prince Ferdinand, who is only accompanied by his doctor and private secretary, is at present in Indo China but will meet the ship at Shanghai on June 6. They will speed two weeks in the Indian Sea, and from thence, proceed to Yokohama. The trip will then be made to Kamchatka where the party will go shooting bears. Through Alaska they will go to Vancouver and on to Panama, leaving there to reach New York in time for the America Challenge Cup Yacht Race, and so home to Southampton.

His Lordship:—The question is whether I have power to make such an order as the law stands. Mr. Grist challenged that power. If anybody came forward they could upset the whole proceedings, but from all practical purposes that was not likely to happen because all the property that we were able to find was in the hands of the Official Receiver already.

The Official Receiver said that if any partners objected to the order they could apply to have their names struck out of the proceedings.

His Lordship said he was much obliged to Mr. Grist for making the point. He thought if an order was made they would be following the practice that had obtained here, rightly or wrongly.

Mr. Grist said a really effective ordinance might be drafted if his Lordship refused to make an order or recommended that the Ordinance be repealed.

The Official Receiver said that depended largely on the provisions regarding imprisonment for debt here. If that point were raised it would raise the whole question as to imprisonment for debt in Hongkong; he was not saying it should not be raised.

The Official Receiver, in reply to a question from his Lordship, said the assets were valued at over \$10,000. He expected to realise \$5,000 or \$6,000, perhaps more. Mr. Carmichael further informed his Lordship that the partner who was acting for the partners in the country had disappeared, and he was going to ask the Court for a warrant for his arrest. He thought this partner had run away or hidden himself because he was afraid the receiving order would be rescinded, and thereupon he would be imprisoned for debt. But if the warrant for his arrest was not issued for ten days he thought he would be very likely to come here meanwhile.

His Lordship:—You had better apply again.

After further argument, his Lordship made the order asked for, and also ordered that the name of Fung Yan-pui be struck out as being a partner in the debtor firm.

THE ULSTER SITUATION.

Irish Papers answers to Mis-statements.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

The slum in Belfast are in the West Division, which is represented by Mr. Devlin. Double tenancies without separate sanitary conveniences were created to secure his majority. The Belfast Corporation in 1911 prepared a Parliamentary Bill which, amongst other things, proposed to end this. In a public meeting of the City Council, the Nationalist representatives declared that if this clause were retained the entire Bill would be blocked by the Nationalist and Labour parties, and the clause had to be struck out to save the Bill.

In consequence of similar slanderous misrepresentations made concerning Belfast a Vice-regal Commission in 1908 conducted an exhaustive inquiry, as a result of which these allegations were convincingly refuted, though still persisted in. The following two extracts from the official report are emphatic and indisputable:—

"Belfast is a town of rapid modern development consisting largely of wide streets, lined with rows of comparatively modern dwellings, the vast majority of which are self-contained, so that there is an almost complete absence of antiquated courts, alleys, and common yards, such as may be seen in Dublin and Cork, and also in many of the older seaport towns in England and Wales."

"Slums are rare in Belfast. Indeed, much evidence was tendered to the Commission which went to show that in the matter of housing, both in respect of room accommodation and in respect of the scale of charges for rent, Belfast is greatly favoured in comparison with other towns."

Contrast this with the position in Nationalist governed Dublin, where 33.9 per cent. of the total families reside in a single room, where the pawning is £2 4s per annum per head of the entire population, where 41.9 per cent. of the deaths occur in workhouses, asylums, and other institutions, and where rates are 50 per cent. higher than in Belfast.

Dublin has 22,087 two-roomed dwellings and 13,087 one-roomed dwellings; but no Nationalist member, either inside or outside the House of Commons, has started a crusade to have this disgrace swept away.

Mr. Redmond and others have presented a comparative table of rateable valuations at per head of population for Ulster, Leinster, and Munster as follows:—

Leinster, £4 17s 3d; Munster, £3 6s; Ulster, £3 4s 10d.

Here are the official figures of population and valuation for the Government returns:—Leinster—Population, 1,160,328, valuation, £5,208,459; Munster—Population, 1,033,085, valuation £3,499,447; Ulster—Population, 1,578,572, valuation, £5,571,454. Connaught—Population, 610,000, valuation, £1,463,000; Belfast—Population, 400,000; valuation, £1,527,000. Dublin—Population, 304,802, valuation, £943,023. Ulster's valuation is 35 per cent. of all Ireland.

It will be seen that the population of Ulster exceeds that of Leinster by 418,244 which is more than a third of the latter's total. The fact was suppressed in Mr. Redmond's calculation.

Ulster has located upon it 33.7 more people per square mile than Leinster, the next largest province in population. It is obvious that a huge discrepancy like this profoundly affects the rate per head. If the figures be corrected proportionately, they read very differently. The Ulster figures are also handicapped by the fact that the mountainous Donegal is compared with fertile Kilmore, and that Ulster contains Lough Neagh, almost 100,000 acres in extent.

HOME NEWS.

When the mail left on April 18 there was hope that the London building dispute, which has lasted since the lock out of January 24, would be settled in the following week as a result of the endeavours of the Conciliation Board. It was understood that the recommendations put forward by the Board would meet the masters' requirement in regard to the safeguarding of agreements, and at the same time remove the objections of the men's leaders to financial guarantees. The employers, it was stated, were still desirous of including in any agreement arrived at a clause which would render the due observance of all future contracts an obligation entailing monetary penalties, which might be enforced upon either side.

"Sick of the Labour Party." Some candid criticisms of the Labour party were made at the conference in London of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks, on a proposal to affiliate with the Party. The motion towards this end was defeated by 120 votes to 74. One of the London representatives in opposing the proposal, said the Labour Party was not a party; it was only a dishonourable adjunct of the Liberal Party, and it would be fatal to the interests of the Association to have anything to do with it.

A delegate from Manchester said they were heartily sick of the Labour Party, except for whom the mines of the country would now be nationalised; the party had sold the miners.

The Suffragists. A series of fires which occurred on April 17 was attributed to the suffragists. As a result of one of the outbreaks, the fine new pavilion at the head of Britannia Pier at Yarmouth was reduced to a mass of twisted steel and ironwork the whole place having been completely destroyed by fire. The pavilion was erected four years ago at a cost of £20,000, and as the pier was also seriously damaged it is estimated that the outbreak involves a loss of some £15,000. Suffragist literature and a message for Mr. McKenna were found on the beach, while a very loud report, resembling that of a bomb, was heard just before the flames broke out.

On the same day the Kingston Empire Theatre was seriously damaged by fire, while an outbreak also occurred in the grandstand enclosure at Kempton Park racecourse, and at a picture palace and skating rink at Penzance.

It was stated that the accused had stolen the cheque, which was sent to Miss Burgess for his father's support. According to the police, accused was sentenced in 1905 to three months' hard labour for stealing an American organ, and recently he had lived a dissolute life and was drunk day after day. He was committed for trial.

Vicar Charges Son. In the course of a charge of demanding money by menaces, brought by the Rev. W. L. Davis, Vicar of Ellington against his son, William Reginald Davis, aged 25 years, at Doncaster on April 17, postcards of an abusive nature were read. It was stated by the prosecution that accused declined to work and never made any attempt to make his father's allowance suffice for his needs. He continually blackmailed his father and made use of threats, and had done his best to make his father's life miserable and frighten money out of him by threats of violence. The young man had also tried to damage his father by correspondence with the ecclesiastical authorities. One of postcards addressed to complainant by the accused stated:—"You are not worth writing to. I shall protest until you abandon your cant and hypocrisy. Preach better sermons. You have made my mother's life a hell." The case was remanded.

The Government returns show that in Leinster there are 35,200 people in receipt of poor relief; Munster has 34,110; while Ulster with its excess population of 418,244, has only 19,850. The following figures indicate the average poor rate poundage for the various provinces of Ireland, and they convey their own lesson:—

Leinster, poor rate 1s 6d in the £

Connaught, " 1s 7d "

Munster, " 1s 11d "

Ulster, " 1ld "

It has been claimed that the income tax returns for Leinster also indicate that she is more wealthy than Ulster. Here again the truth has been suppressed. As the seat of Executive Government offices, located in it, the salaries of the army of public servants scattered throughout the country are paid from Dublin, and the income-tax on their salaries is stopped at its source, and credited to Leinster, though the salaries are earned elsewhere. These are samples of the arguments employed to delude the English and Scotch public.

The Colonial Analogy. "Home Rule on the Colonial plan is put forward as all the Home Rule agitation has had, and still has, as its Watchword. "Ireland a Nation"—not a colony.

The remoteness of the Colonies and their vastness, is their argument for self-government. Ireland's nearness and smallness is the negation of that argument.

The Colonies support themselves; does Ireland propose to do so? To which of the Colonies has Britain given £100,000,000 for land purchase? Which of them asks for an annual subsidy in perpetuity of £3,000,000 to carry on the business of Government?

Which of them proposes to establish a religious ascendancy, and call it Government? Such a Government would involve one religion being for ever in power, and the other for ever in subjugation.

The Colonies possess and exercise the right to tax English manufactures imported into their countries; is England prepared to grant this power to Ireland to be employed in crippling British industries?

Does any Colony claim the right as Nationalist Ireland does to manage its own affairs without any interference from Great Britain, and at the same time send its representatives to interfere and in fact hold the balance in deciding British affairs? All these proposals are part of what is grotesquely called Home Rule "on the Colonial plan."

The Value of Guarantees.

STATISTICS EXTRACTED FROM THE OFFICIAL FIGURES OF 1911

| Roman Catholics. | | Protestants. | |
|---|-----------|--------------|--|
| Ulster Population, ... | 1,578,572 | 886,333 | |
| Reps. on Co. Councils, ... | 112 | 123 | |
| Reps. in Parliament, ... | 17 | 16 | |
| Proportion of Co. Council representatives R. C.s 1 to 3,162 of population; Protestants, 1 for each 7,208. | | | |
| Connaught - Population, 610,000 | 23,273 | | |
| Reps. on Co. Councils, ... | 227 | 1 | |
| Munster - Population, 1,033,085 | 60,715 | | |
| Reps. on Co. Councils, ... | 227 | 2 | |
| Leinster - Population, 1,160,328 | 1,023,0 | | |
| Reps. on Co. Councils, ... | 332 | 13 | |
| Grand total of Roman Catholic population in Connaught, Munster, and Leinster, 2,548,522; of Protestants, 254,218. | | | |
| Total R. C. representatives on County Councils 703; and of Protestants, 16. | | | |
| Proportion of representatives R. C., 1 for each 3,625 of population; Protestants, 1 for each 15,888. | | | |

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

| Name | Class | Tons | Guns | I.H.P. | Commander | Reported at |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Alacrity | Despatch-boat | 1,700 | 12 | 2,000 | Comdr. A. Cochrane | Canton |
| Atlas | Admiralty tug | — | — | — | Master W. West | Hongkong |
| Bramble | Gunboat | 710 | 2 | 900 | Lt.-Com. V. R. Brandon | Hongkong |
| Britomart | Gunboat | 710 | 2 | 900 | Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell | Yangtze |
| Cadmus | British sloop | 1,070 | 6 | 1,400 | Comdr. H. Williams | Shanghai |
| Cherub | Water tank and tug | 390 | — | 300 | Master H. Smith | Hongkong |
| Chelmer | T. B. Destroyer | 560 | — | 7,550 | Lt.-Com. H. T. England | Hongkong |
| Clio | British sloop | 1,070 | 6 | 1,400 | Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O. | Penang |
| Hampshire | 1st class cruiser | 10,850 | 10 | 20,500 | Capt. H. W. Grant | Weihaiwei |
| Jed | Torpedo boat destroyer | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. G. A. Mullock | Hongkong |
| Kinsha | River gunboat | 616 | 4 | 1,200 | Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt | Yangtze |
| Kennett | Torpedo boat destroyer | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Boddam Whetham | Hongkong |
| Kennett | Surveying ship | 1,040 | — | — | Lt.-Com. C. J. J. Gibson | Labuan |
| Merlin | 1st class cruiser | 14,600 | — | 27,000 | Capt. E. B. Kiddle | Weihaiwei |
| Minotaur | River gunboat | 180 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon | Hongkong |
| Moorhen | 2nd class cruiser | 4,800 | 12 | 22,000 | Capt. Frederick A. Powlett | Weihaiwei |
| Newcastle | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray | Yangtze |
| Nightingale | Torpedo boat destroyer | 590 | — | 7,500 | R. W. Wilkinson | Weihaiwei |
| Ribble | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Comdr. Nash | West River |
| Robin | Depotship for Submarines | 980 | — | 1,400 | Lt.-Comdr. Cromie | Canton |
| Rosario | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton | West River |
| Sandpiper | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie | Yangtze |
| Snipe | Torpedo boat destroyer | 350 | 6 | 6,000 | Gunner W. H. Ryder | Hongkong |
| Taku | River gunboat | 180 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-O. Hon. Guy Steford | Yangtze |
| Teal | Gunboat | 710 | 2 | 900 | Lt.-O. H. R. N. Cotrell | Dormer Swatow |
| Thistle | — | 11,915 | — | 12,500 | Capt. P. Streetfield | Hongkong |
| Triumph | Receiving Ship | — | — | — | Comdr. Anstruther | Hongkong |
| Tamar | Torpedo boat destroyer | 590 | — | 7,500 | Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell | Weihaiwei |
| Uisk | Torpedo boat destroyer | 355 | 6 | 6,300 | Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair | Weihaiwei |
| Virago | Torpedo boat destroyer | 590 | — | 7,500 | Com. Seymour | Weihaiwei |
| Welland | Torpedo boat destroyer | 300 | 6 | 5,900 | Lt.-Com. R. Neville | Weihaiwei |
| Whiting | Gunboat | 195 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Borrett | Yangtze |
| Widgeon | Gunboat | 150 | 2 | 500 | Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood | Yangtze |
| Woodcock | Gunboat | 150 | 2 | 500 | Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd | Yangtze |
| Woodlark | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Pope | Hongkong |
| C. 36 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. McGillivie | Hongkong |
| C. 37 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. J. Gaimies | Hongkong |
| C. 38 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Handley | West River |
| T.B. 035 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. T. Barton | Hongkong |
| T.B. 036 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Nicol | West River |
| T.B. 037 | — | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour | Hongkong |
| T.B. 038 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 039 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 040 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 041 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 042 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
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| T.B. 219 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
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| T.B. 225 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 226 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 227 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 228 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 229 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. 230 | — | | | | | |

* Flagship of Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON NORTH CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

| French. | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|----|--------|----------------------------|------------|
| Dupleix | Armoured cruiser | 10,014 | 30 | 20,000 | Capt. Vergos | Shanghai |
| Kleier | Armoured cruiser | 9,700 | 12 | 19,600 | Capt. Gourts | Hongkong |
| Deedee | Gunboat | 645 | 10 | 1,000 | Lieut. Vandier | Saigon |
| Argus | River gunboat | 180 | 6 | 570 | Lieut. Dordet | Canton |
| Vigilante | Gunboat | 123 | 7 | 500 | Lieut. de Jerville | Canton |
| Paiho | Gunboat | 130 | — | — | Lieut. Collin | Tongku |
| Dordard de Lagree, Gunboat | — | — | — | — | Lieut. Dupuy Dumat | Tehong-kin |
| * Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station | | | | | | |
| Lynx | Submarine | — | — | — | Lieut. Dolix | Saigon |
| Protee | Submarine | — | — | — | Lieut. Guillaume-Louis | Saigon |
| Styz | Armoured gunboat | 1,798 | 10 | 1,700 | Lieut. Aurillac | Saigon |
| Fronde | Destroyer | 350 | 7 | 303 | Capt. de Frigate Boniegn | Hongkong |
| d'Iberville | Destroyer | 130 | 7 | 300 | Comdr. de Marquessac | Saigon |
| Pistolet | Destroyer | 307 | 6 | 300 | — | Saigon |
| Mousquet | Destroyer | 1,625 | 10 | 9,000 | Com. Voisin | Saigon |
| Manche | Surveying ship | — | — | — | — | — |
| * Flagship of Commandeur Bouicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China. | | | | | | |
| German. | | | | | | |
| Emden | Cruiser | 3,600 | 22 | 13,500 | Capt. v. Muller | Tsingtau |
| Gneisenau | Armoured cruiser | 11,600 | 36 | 26,000 | Captain Brunningshaus | Tsingtau |
| Ilia | Gunboat | 900 | 12 | 1,300 | Comdr. Schasse | Canton |
| Jaguar | Gunboat | 800 | 12 | 1,300 | Comdr. Luring | Shanghai |
| Leipzig | Cruiser | 3,250 | 24 | 11,000 | Capt. Haun | Tsingtau |
| Luchs | Gunboat | 800 | 10 | 1,350 | Comdr. Thierichen | Hankow |
| Nürnberg | Cruiser | 3,400 | 22 | 13,200 | Capt. v. Schonberg | Tsingtau |
| Otter | River gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. Lieut. Frie | Yangtze |
| Soharnhorst | Flagship | 11,600 | 36 | 26,000 | Capt. F. Scholtz | Tsingtau |
| S. 90 | Torpedo boat | 400 | 8 | 8,600 | Capt. Lt. Brunner | Tsingtau |
| Taku | Torpedo boat | 280 | 4 | 8,000 | Oblt. z. S. v. Mauberge | Tsingtau |
| Tiger | Gunboat | 900 | 10 | 1,350 | Comdr. Becker | Tsingtau |
| Tsingtau | River gunboat | 223 | 4 | 1,300 | Capt. Lt. v. Moller | Canton |
| Vaterland | River gunboat | 223 | 4 | 500 | Oblt. z. S. Dressler | Yangtze |
| Portuguese. | | | | | | |
| Adamastor | Cruiser | 1,767 | — | — | Capt. Annibal de S. Dias | Hongkong |
| Macao | Gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. Martins | Macao |
| Patria | Gunboat | 700 | — | — | Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhães | Correa Mac |

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|-------|----|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| A-2 | Submarine | — | — | — | Ensign G. Bradford | Cavite |
| A-4 | — | — | — | — | Ensign J. B. Mann | — |
| A-6 | — | — | — | — | Ensign H. L. Rahel Daffar | — |
| A-7 | — | — | — | — | Ensign R. I. Wood | — |
| Albany | Protected cruiser | 3,430 | 10 | 7,500 | Commander M. L. Bristol | Cruising |
| Bainbridge | Torpedo boat des. | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lieut. R. A. Spruance | Cavite |
| Barry | Torpedo boat des. | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lieut. O. S. Keller | — |
| Callao | Gunboat | 243 | 8 | 250 | Ensign W. L. Beck | Canton |
| Chauncey | Torpedo boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lt. J. O. Gennings | Cavite |
| Cincinnati | Protected cruiser | 3,183 | 11 | 10,000 | Com. J. V. Chase | Cruising |
| Dale | Torpedo boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lt. V. K. Coleman | Cavite |
| Decatur | Torpedo boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lt. E. Darr | — |
| Elcano | Gunboat | 620 | 4 | 600 | Lt. Com. V. S. Gannon | Shanghai |
| Helena | Gunboat | 1,392 | 8 | 1,938 | Com. G. B. Marvell | Shanghai |
| Mohican | Station ship | 1,000 | 6 | 1,100 | Lieut. V. R. Lowe | Cavite |
| Monadnock | Monitor | 3,980 | 6 | 3,000 | Lt. Y. Rorschach | Olongap |
| Monterey | Monitor | 4,084 | 4 | 5,277 | — | — |
| Panama | Gunboat | 243 | 8 | — | Ensign P. J. Peyton | Cavite |
| Panama | Sea going tug | 854 | 2 | 1,600 | — | — |
| Pompey | Repair ship | 3,085 | — | — | — | — |
| Samar | River boat | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. U. W. Coles | Canton |
| Wilmington | Cruiser | — | — | — | Com. P. Babin | Hongkong |
| Yarborough | Flagship | — | — | — | J. H. Dayton | Shanghai |
| Yarborough | Cruiser | — | — | — | Com. B. H. Leigh | — |
| Yarborough | Cruiser | — | — | — | Lt. G. W. Heig | — |

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, May. 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa | lb. 19 |
| " Corned, — Ham, — gau Yuk | " 18 |
| " Roast, — Shiu | " 19 |
| " Breast, — Ngau Lam | " 14 |
| " Soup, — Tong Yuk | " 15 |
| " Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa | " 19 |
| " do., — Sirloin Coton, — Ngau Lau | " 30 |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Chuan | " 20 |
| Bullock's Brains, — Know | per set 10 |
| " Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li | each 60 |
| " corned, — Ham Ngau Li | " 60 |
| " Head, — Ngau Tan | " 14 |
| " Heart, — Ngau Sam | " 19 |
| " Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin | " 18 |
| " Feet, — Ngau Kaski | " 10 |
| " Kidneys, — Ngau Y | " 10 |
| " Tail, — Ngau Mei | " 18 |
| " Liver, — Ngau Kon | " 14 |
| " Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To | set 8 |
| Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tan-kark | lb. 25 |
| Mutton Chop, — Young Pei Kwat | " 25 |
| " Leg, — Young Pei | " 25 |
| " Shoulder, — Young Shau | " 24 |
| Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong | per set 27 |
| " Brains, — Chu Know | lb. 2 |
| " Feet, — Chu Kark | " 12 |
| " Fry, — Chu Ohak | each 18 |
| " Heart, — Chu Sam | pair 10 |
| " Kidneys, — Chu Yin | lb. 8 |
| " Liver, — Chu Con | " 24 |
| Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat | " 23 |
| " Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk | " 27 |
| " Leg, — Chu Pa | " 24 |
| " Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau | set 70 |
| Sheep Head and Feet, — Chu Kark | each 7 |
| " Heart, — Young Sum | " 10 |
| " Kidneys, — Young Yiu | " 25 |
| " Liver, — Young Con | " 22 |
| Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Chu | " 18 |
| Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau | " 24 |
| " Mutton, — Sang Young Yau | " 15 |
| Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk | " 20 |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chuan | " 20 |

肉食

| | |
|--|-------|
| Salmon, — Ma Yau Y | lb 15 |
| Shark, — Sa Yu | " 8 |
| Sakato, — Po Yu | " 8 |
| Shrimps, — Ha | " 19 |
| Snapper, — Lap Yu | " 24 |
| Soles, — Tat Sa Yu | " 20 |
| Tench, — Wan Yu | " 16 |
| Turbot, — Cho How Yu | " 10 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu | " 25 |
| White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai | " 1 |

FRUITS.

菓子

| | |
|--|---------|
| Almonds, — Hung Yau | lb. 35 |
| Apples (California), — Kam San Ping Kho | " 18 |
| " (Chafoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho | " 1 |
| " Small, — Hoi Tong | each |
| " Castard, — Fan Lai Chi | " 15 |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Hung Chiu | lb. 4 |
| " (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu | " 15 |
| Chestnuts, Chinese, — Poong Lut | " 12 |
| Carambola, — Yeung Tse | each 12 |
| Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse | each 12 |
| Lemons, China, — Ning Moong | lb. 30 |
| " America, — Kam San Ning Moon | " 12 |
| Licenses Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone | " 1 |
| " Fresh, | " 18 |
| Limes, (Saigon), — Sai Kung Ning Moong | each 18 |
| Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Moong | doz 8 |
| Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse | lb. 15 |
| Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching | " 15 |
| " Sweet | " 14 |
| Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay | " 12 |
| " (Canton), — San Lay | " 12 |
| Peanuts, — Fa Sang | " 1 |
| Persimmons Large, — Hung Chio | " 1 |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law | each 1 |
| " 2nd, — Chung-tang Paw Law | " 1 |
| Plantain, — Tai Cheu | lb. 20 |
| Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai | each 15 |
| Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau | " 15 |
| " Shanghai, — Lo Kwai | " 15 |
| Walnuts, — Hop Tuo | " 15 |
| " Green, — Sang Hop Tuo | " 15 |
| Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa | each 1 |
| " (China) Sai Kwa | " 1 |
| Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse | lb. 1 |

POULTRY.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Chicken, — Kai Chai | lb 30 |
| Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai | " 30 |
| Ducks, — Ap | each 18 |
| Doves, — Kan Chai | per doz 20 |
| Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan | lb 34 |
| Fowls, Canton, — Kai | " 30 |
| " Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai | " 24 |
| Geese, — Ngai | " 24 |
| Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yee Ngai | each 1 |
| Goats, — Wong Keng | " 1 |
| Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai | " 1 |
| Partridge, — Che Khoo | pair 1 |
| Pheasant, — Shan Kai | " 1 |
| Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kuy | each 30 |
| " Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kuy | " 24 |
| Quail, — Um Chun | " 24 |
| Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul | dozen 20 |
| Snipe, — Sa Choy | each 20 |
| Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung | lb. 55 |
| " Hen, — Na | " 44 |
| Wild Ducks, Shai, — Shang Hoi Sui Ap | " 1 |
| " 1, — Sai Ap Chai | " 1 |
| " 2 Ducks, Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap | " 1 |

生口

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜蔬

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb 8 | 丁 治 竹 |
| Cheuk | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tan | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| (French) Shanghai, —Sheung, Hai, Pin | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| " Tau | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Sprout, —Ah Cho | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Long, —Tau Ko | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Beet Root, —Hung Chai Tau | each 6 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen | " 6 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Red, —Hung Kor | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com., —Kai Choy | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cabbage Red, —Hung Yea Choy | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun | lb. 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cauliflower, Large size, —Tai Yeh Chai Fa | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Chai Fa | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Small size, —Sai Yen Chai Fa | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Carrots, —Kam Sham | lb. 6 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Chai | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| English, —Young Kan Chai | " 5 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu | " 30 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Red, —Hung Fat Chiu | " 18 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Green, —Ching Lat Chiu | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chai Lin | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Bitter Squash, —Fa Kwa | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Garlic, —Quo Tau | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| old, —Lo Keung | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan | " 18 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Indian Corn, —Suk Mai | each 1 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Lettuce, —Young Sang Chai | " 1 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Water Cress, —Ma Tai | lb. 6 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo | " 30 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Musk Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa | each 1 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Okros | lb. 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Onions Bombay, —Young Chong Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Green, —Sang Chong | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Papaya, 1st qual., —Tai Man Sau Kwa | each 1 | 豆 腐 干 |
| 2nd, —Chung | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Parsley, —Kun Cho | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Green Peas, —Ching Tau | lb. 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Japan, —Yat Poon Shu Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| American, —Fa Ki Shu Tai | " 10 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong | " 12 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Sage, —Tse So | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Shallots, —Gon Chong Tau | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Spinach, —Yin Chai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Tomatoes, —Fan Kar | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| (American), —Kam-san Chai Kwa | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Water Cress, —Sai Young Chai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Lily root, —Lin Ngau | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Yam, —Ta Shu | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| English, —Young Lo Pak | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
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| Water Cress, —Sai Young Chai | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Lily root, —Lin Ngau | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| Yam, —Ta Shu | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
| English, —Young Lo Pak | " 8 | 豆 腐 干 |
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OFFICE: No. 4 Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033.

A FRENCH GHOST.

An article in the *Devil Review* by Phil Campbell entitled "Some More French Ghost Stories," contains amongst others of interest one singularly pathetic. A French prince was staying in an old chateau about a year before her marriage. Her hostess was a charming woman of fifty, and one night the princess leaving her room saw the lady and just above her on the stairs a lovely child of three years or so. With unutterable longing, the princess desired to see the child again. She saw it once more and played with it as a mortal child. . . . and later learned that no woman to whom it appeared had ever had a living son; a fate she did not escape.

Highlands and Lowlands.

According to the report of the Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Company, the past year's working resulted in a profit of £79,078, making with £13,101 brought in, a total of £92,180. The directors recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent. (less tax) (making a total dividend of 25 per cent. less tax, for the year 1913); £10,000 is placed to reserve (bringing the general reserve up to £50,000), and £9,320 is carried forward. The output was 1,058,410 lb., which is 157,508 lb. in excess of the 1912 output. For 1912 the dividend was 40 per cent. The average net sale price obtained per lb. was 2s. 5 1/2 d., and the cost, "all in," 1s. 2 1/4 d. It has been provisionally arranged that the company shall acquire the assets of the Ayer Kuning (F.M.S.), Rubber Company, on the terms of this company issuing to the shareholders of the vendor company one share of the Highlands and Lowlands Company, for every four shares held by them, this company agreeing to liquidate all the vendor company's liabilities as on March 31, 1914, from which date this company will take over the estates as going concerns. The area to be acquired is 6,822 acres, of which 2,040 acres are under cultivation, and with the exception of an area of 185 acres, the whole is in bearing. To enable this company to acquire the assets of the Ayer Kuning Company, it will be necessary to increase the capital, and the shareholders will be asked to sanction the application to increase the same by 40,000 shares of £1 each, of which 27,089 shares will be issued at par to the shareholders of the vendor company.

Public Companies

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Canton Insurance Office Limited will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited, No. 16 Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY the 18th day of May, 1914 at 11.45 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That Article 84 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "Twenty Five" for the word "Fifteen."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1914.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Thirty-third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Monday the 18th May, 1914, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1914.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on THURSDAY the 14th MAY, 1914, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, together with a statement of Accounts to 28th February 1914, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 30th April to the 14th May 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Auditors.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1914.

Notices

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the Club House at Happy Valley, on Monday the 18th day of May, 1914 at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

By Order.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., General Agents.

WE have this day opened a Lumber Yard and Offices at North Point, next to the Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. The sailing vessel "James Tuft" has arrived with a well assorted cargo of about 1 1/2 Million sup. ft. of.

OREGON PINE

Planks, Timber, Floorings and Spars.
Prices will be quoted on application.
All correspondence please address to:—

The China Import & Export Lumber Co. Ltd.

Letter Box No. 420.

Telephone No. 1710.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese

graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1917.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yau Ma Tei

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities, Menstrual Disorders, Pains, etc.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1914.

Notices

RADIUM THERAPY.

We can Supply RADIUM BROMIDE for the treatment of Cancer and Skin Diseases such as Lupus, Naevi, Angioma (Port-wine stain), Warts, etc., and anybody wishing to be so treated by his Doctor should communicate with him, or ask us for further particulars.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Representing:—

WERNER RUDENBERG & Co.

(Shanghai)

(RADIUM - HEIL - GESELLSCHAFT, m.b.H., Berlin).

RADIUM

EMANATION THERAPY.

WE herewith beg to inform the Public that we have made arrangements with

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

and

Messrs. THE MEDICAL HALL

to Supply our

SAUBERMANN RADIUM EMANATION GENERATORS

on a Doctor's Prescription. The Generators have been made by the RADIUM - HEIL - GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H. of BERLIN, and they have all been attested to by the IMPERIAL GERMAN TECHNICAL-PHYSICAL TESTING INSTITUTE at Berlin.

Clinical literature and further details may be had on application to the above-named Firms.

WERNER RUDENBERG & Co., Shanghai.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for the

RADIUM - HEIL - GESELLSCHAFT, m.b.H., Berlin.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST METZLER, having left our employ by mutual consent ceases to sign our firm's procurations.

We have this day authorised Mr. ALBERT NATHANSON.

MR. PRANZ WEGMANN & MR. LUDWIG VICTOR LANGSTEIN

to sign our firm's procurations.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong & Canton, May 6, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Matriculation Examination will be held on the following dates:—

July 13th-18th, 1914.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than one month before the date of the Examination.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to

The Registrar, THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE buying agencies undertaken for all British and Continental goods, including—

Books and Stationery.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries

China Earthenware and Glassware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.

Drapery Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

Photographic & Optical Goods.

Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814).

25, ABBURGH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Wilson & Sons, London."

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus equal to \$25,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANKS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

Manager, GEORGE HODG, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1830.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000.

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000.

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seoul, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund " £1,800,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors " £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [3]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

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9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/—

Silver £17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Chairman.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq., Chairman.

C. Landgraf, Esq., Chairman.

F. Lieb, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Chairman.

H. A. Siebs, Esq., Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGK

IMPORTANT OIL DISCOVERY.

Romantic Find by a Customs Officer.

An important discovery of oil has been made in Somaliland in territory under control of the Mad Mullah.

Mr. Alan Ostler, the Express special correspondent, states that supplies have been pronounced by an expert sent by the Government to be of excellent quality, and to give indications of a sufficient quantity to warrant the expenditure of £20,000 for experimental borings.

The oil was originally discovered by Mr. H. M. O'Byrne, the Chief of Customs. He had heard that shepherds and camel drivers in the interior of Somaliland were accustomed to treat sores and wounds on their breasts with black earth when unable to procure tar.

Samples of this black earth dug up at Dagah Shebeli were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, and proved on analysis to yield an extraordinarily good oil.

Mr. H. T. Burle, the mining expert, was then sent to the locality by the Government. He arrived in January and made examinations lasting till March 12. I understand that his report will confirm the analysis of the samples sent to London, and will state, further, that oil appears to exist in considerable quantity.

Value to the Navy. If so, in view of the intention to run the Navy on oil fuel, Berbera, instead of being an obscure centre of disturbance, may rival Aden in importance as a naval station. But there must be great changes in the conditions in Somaliland before that can happen.

Dagah Shebeli, from which the oil would be conducted by pipes to the coast, lies forty miles inland, and until the Mullah is disposed of it is hopeless to think of realising the oilfields as a national asset.

It was miraculous luck for Mr. Burle that he left Dr. Jah Shebeli on March 12, otherwise he would not have lived to make his report. On the night of March 12 forty dervish raiders came right across the scene of his investigations and rode to Berbera. They fired on the town and retired again [as reported at the time].

In the course of the night's raid the dervishes massacred sixty-three friendly, killing caravans on the road without distinguishing sex or age.

SATURDAY CRICKET.

It is all to the good to learn that the M.C.C. have resolved on Saturday cricket—that is to say, that whenever possible the great matches will, next year, commence on the people's holiday. Of late interest in the game—surely one of the most fascinating in all the realm of sport—has slumped badly, and we welcome any change that will restore it to the position which it held so long in the affections of the youth of the country. Who that can recall the enthusiasm evoked by the wonderful performances of W.G. at the wicket, or the marvellous bowling of the demon Spofforth, does not regret the apathy that seems to have descended on the votaries of the game. Let us hope that this new move will change matters for the better, though we confess that, until some more rational system of "average" is adopted, we shall not be very sanguine.

Human Hair from China. Changes of fashion in the United States and Europe have had the effect of completing the decline in the large demand in 1910 and 1911 for high grade long hair which set in the latter part of 1911. The product now going out of Hongkong is comparatively low grade and is used largely for making mattresses and upholstery rather than for my lady's head-dress, says an American consular report. The exports of human hair from Hongkong to all countries during 1913 were—United States 191,500 lbs., Great Britain 428,533 lbs., Continental Europe 1,852,800 lbs., a total of 2,472,833 lbs. The value of this hair was estimated at 1,000,000 gold dollars.

NERVOUS DISORDERS THROUGH HEAT.

During the prevailing hot weather the whole nervous system is depressed and all the body's functions work with diminished force. This is why people feel unable to do as much as usual, and get fatigued so easily.

Since all actions of the body, mental and physical, depend on the nervous system, it is obvious that it must be restored to its normal efficiency and kept there if the individual is to enjoy his usual health and capacity for work.

For this purpose a reconstituent food is essential.

What the best reconstituent is is distinctly stated by a physician who writes in the Indian Medical Gazette:

"For residents in tropical climates, suffering from general debility, the best and most readily assimilated food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates. This cannot be prescribed as an ordinary mixture, pill or powder, but for some years past I have used the preparation known as Sanatogen, which is composed of pure casein and glycerophosphate of sodium. I have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

The Views of Eighteen Thousand Doctors. This is only one of more than eighteen thousand written statements by physicians. Many of them have extolled the value of Sanatogen in the leading medical journals of the world. Numbers of famous men and women who have derived great benefit from Sanatogen have echoed their statements.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the distinguished M.P. and Novelist writes: "I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind. It has rendered splendid service to my health and physical well-being."

While this must convince all English residents in China who know Sir Gilbert Parker's great reputation, the following statements by two of His Majesty's Judges who live in India, where the climatic conditions are more onerous than here, must carry perfect conviction.

Statements of His Majesty's Judges.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August—in Lahore, in the Punjab Plains—and found it a great strengthening agent."

Even stronger is the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington's experience regarding Sanatogen's tonic and revivifying powers and its digestive value. The Hon. Mrs. Kensington writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Sanatogen in the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, and am absolutely satisfied with it."

"Mr. Kensington has also taken it, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and tonic. It is also the best cure for digestive troubles that I have come across, and I do not know how I should have stood the heat without it."

Sanatogen overcomes nervous and physical lassitude, depleted energy, and the other mental and physical conditions due to the season, and gives a sensation of well-being and vitality which is as refreshing as it is stimulating.

If you wish to know more about Sanatogen, write, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulff and Co., 8, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, who will be pleased to forward you a valuable booklet entitled "The Art of Living," gratis and post free.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap Rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 15th inst. the Western Branch Post Office will be closed to the public at 3.30 p.m. The night mail for Canton will be closed at 5.30 p.m. Any letters posted up to 9.30 p.m. will be included in the mail.

The Sanuki Maru with the American Mail ex China is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 11th inst.

The E. Ludwig with the German Mail left Singapore on Saturday the 9th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

German, P. Ludwig, 13th inst. American, Sanuki Maru, 14th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Fort Bayard—Per CHONGYA, 12th inst. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Holhow, Haiphong, and Pakhoi—Per KAIFONG, 13th inst. 8 a.m. Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Amoy—Per SUSHU MARU, 13th inst. 8 a.m. Straits & Ceylon—Per NAMUR, 13th inst. 8 a.m.

Hongkong—Per PHUYEN, 13th inst. 8 a.m. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per SUSHU MARU, 13th inst. 9 a.m. South America and Canada via Vancouver—Per EXPRESS OF RUSSIA, 13th inst. 10.30 a.m. Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per TULLIWONG, 13th inst. 10 a.m. Swatow and Bangkok—Per M. JEBSEN, 13th inst. noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per P. LUDWIG, 13th inst. 5 p.m. (To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday the 18th inst. at 7 a.m.)

THURSDAY, 14th May

Shanghai, & North China—Per AN-HUI, 14th inst. 3 p.m. Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma—Per TACOMA MARU, 14th inst. 11 a.m. Haiphong, & Pakhoi—Per HONGKONG, 14th inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TAKSANG, 14th inst. 5 p.m. Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHANG, 14th inst. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY 15th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 15th inst. 10 a.m. Straits & India via Calcutta—Per TORILLA, 15th inst. noon.

SATURDAY, 16th May.

Philippines, I. Angaur, Yap, Fried, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberstahoe, Manup, Samarai, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Brisbane—Per P. WILDEMAR, 16th inst. 8 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki & Seattle (Wash.)—Per MINNESOTA, 16th inst. 11 a.m. Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 16th inst. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per YINGCHOW, 16th inst. 5 p.m. (To make connection with the Tientsin train leaving Shanghai on Thursday the 11th inst. at 9 a.m.)

Shanghai, North China & Newchwang—Per FOOCHOW, 16th inst. 5 p.m. Shanghai & North China—Per LOK-SANG, 16th inst. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th May.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 17th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th inst. 10 a.m. Shanghai & North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHIYO MARU, 19th inst. 11 a.m. (To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Sunday, the 24th inst. at 9 p.m.)

Singapore, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, India, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Per CORDILLERE, 19th inst. May, 11 a.m. Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 19th inst. May 3 p.m. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, S. America and Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle—Per AKI MARU, 19th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20th May. Straits & Ceylon—Per KAGA MARU, 20th inst. 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd May.

Philippines Islands—Per ZAFIRO, 22nd inst. 3 p.m. Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per NAMSANG, 22nd inst. May, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd May.

Philippines Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 23rd inst. May 1 p.m. Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin—Per HIU-CHOW, 23rd inst. 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,228, R. W. Lloyd, 12th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Chosen Maru, Br. s.s. 1,330, Jemagi, 11th inst.—Japan, 6th inst. Coal—O. S. K.

Foochow, Br. s.s. 1,228, Y. R. Omen, 11th inst.—Saigon, 8th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 441, J. W. Evans, 12th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s. 3,806, A. Seddon, 12th inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Laeries, Br. s.s. 1,550, Cr. Wawn, 12th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Namur, Br. s.s. 418, A. Collyer, 12th inst.—Yokohama, 23rd ult. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. & Co.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. 987, Langschayrer, 11th inst.—Hobhow, 10th inst. Gen.—J. & Co.

Wingchow, Br. s.s. 1,215, S. H. Lichman, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

May 12.

Astrakan for Vladivostok via Nagasaki Takasago for Canton Hanyang for Foochow via Swatow Hanol for Haiphong via Pakhoi Troilus for London via Singapore Hainan for Canton Chiyuen for Canton Shing Tai for Shanghai Maohao for Hankow via Shanghai Hakata Maru for Yokohama via Kobe N. Y. J.ama for Port Townsend Choyang for Shanghai via Swatow Nord for Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 11.

Johanne for Hoilow Kathlamta for Yokohama via Shanghai

May 12.

Phuyen for Hongkong Chingchow for Kowloon Taming for Hoilow via Manila Lion for Vancouver via Kuchinotzu Namur for London via Singapore Rudi for Hoilow via Manila Shoshing for Shanghai Kaifong for Haiphong via Hoilow Kaifong for Calcutta via Singapore E. of Russia for Vancouver via Singapore Dullmouth for Dr'kpaon Kueichow for Tientsin via Wei Hai Wei Soshu Maru for Anping via Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Namur from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 12th inst.—Comte de Eves, Mr. K. Wilson, G. Madony. Per s.s. Japan from Calcutta etc.—S. G. M. Smith, Miss B. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Davies, Lt. Col. and Mrs. P. G. Roney-Anderson, Rev. J. W. Robinson, O. A. Congdon, J. L. Alabaster, W. A. Dyche, V. Kesselskowsky.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Miyasaki Maru from London on the 11th ult.—Mr. & Mrs. G. Wallford, Miss Mansell, Mrs. A. R. Paget, M. Hatta, Miss R. Parker, S. Ogawa, Y. Miyakoshi, S. Sakurai, Y. Yamashita & R. Kuwano.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 5th May. Arrival from China—Sithonia, Amazone Canal—Beneloch, reylon, Idomeneus, Kwang Si, Scandia, Africa, Siam, Goltin sea, Tokushima Maru.

Arrivals from China—Oanfe, Nelson, P. E. Friedrich. The following vessels have passed the Canal—Goeben, Kamo Maru, Kitano, Mito, Nora, Pelous, Sachsen, Titan, Valentin, York, Baron Jedburg.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddock, Klippers & Co. ALEXANDER CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 12.05—Depressions lie over central Japan and Tongking.

Pressure has increased slightly over S.E. China, Annam and the Visayas. It is highest in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.54 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District. | Forecast. |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Hongkong and Neighbourhood | S.E. winds, moderate, overcast, rain. |
| Formosa Channel | S. winds, moderate to fresh. |
| South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook | The same as No. 1. |
| South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register.

12th May, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Force.

Weather.

W'atook 7a 29.78 44 n.w. 1 f

Nemuro 6a 29.83 s 3

Hakodate 2a 29.97 s 1

Tokio 2a 29.67 n.w. 1

Kochi 2a 29.70 s.w. 1

Nagasaki 2a 29.65 s.w. 1

Yokohama 2a 29.85 n.w. 1

Osaka 2a 29.91 n.w. 1

Naha 2a 29.95 n.w. 1

Ishijima 2a 29.91 n.e. 1

Bonin Is. 2a 30.02 s 1

Chafco 2a 29.80 61 60 s 4 b

Whitwell 2a 29.80 58 s 1 c

Hankow 2a 29.89 58 s 3 b

Ichang 2a 29.82 58 s 0

Kiukiang 2a 29.82 58 s 0

Shanghai 2a 29.82 58 s 0

Guizhou 2a 29.82 58 s 0

Shang P. 2a 29.82 58 s 0

Amoy 2a 29.82 58 s 0

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